

BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS FOR THE INVISCID PRIMITIVE EQUATIONS IN LIMITED DOMAINS

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Date: January 10, 2008

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ABSTRACT

This work aims to contribute to what is considered as a major computational issue for the geophysical fluid dynamics (GFD) for the coming years, that is the boundary conditions for numerical computations in a limited domain, with a boundary that has (at least partly) no physical justification. Numerical computations in limited domains in ocean and atmosphere are "constantly" required (and sometimes lead to commercial softwares) in order to provide forecasts for agriculture, tourism industry, insurances, aircraft navigation, etc. This article focuses on the nonviscous primitive equations in a limited domain, in space dimension 2, 2.5 and 3 and provides in each case a set of boundary conditions which is shown to lead to a well-posed problem. The suitability of these new boundary conditions is also computationally evidenced in space dimension two.

1. INTRODUCTION

Limited area models (LAM) are constantly used for numerical simulations of geophysical flows. Indeed when refined information are needed, it would be far too costly and in fact not computationally feasible at all, to perform simulations for the whole atmosphere, or for the whole ocean. Numerical computations in limited domains in ocean and atmosphere are hence "constantly" required (and sometimes lead to commercial softwares) in order to provide forecasts for agriculture, tourism industry, insurances, aircraft navigation, etc. LAM are used in an essential way for strongly perturbed systems such as tropical storms, squall lines or mid-latitude cyclones, to overcome the error due to the parametrization schemes and numerical truncation errors introduced purely by insufficient model resolutions for large areas or global models.

The penalty for using a limited area model is the appearance of a domain with nonphysical boundaries where no physical law will provide natural boundary conditions. Hence beside the usual difficulty of writing boundary conditions on top or bottom of the ocean or atmosphere, now appears the difficulty of writing boundary conditions on the nonphysical lateral boundary. Such a difficulty has been known since early works of J. von Neumann and J.G. Charney and various remedies have been proposed and implemented over the years; see *e.g.* Charney, Fjörtoft, and von Neumann (1950), Bennett and Kloeden (1978), Bennett and Chua (1999). However it is expected that, for the

high resolution models which will be used in coming years with the increase of computing powers and computer memory, the remedies which have been used will lead to spurious modes which will damage the whole computation; see for example in Temam and Tribbia (2003, Figures 3 and 4), the effect of spurious modes and their resolution. The tutorial article by Warner, Peterson, and Treadon (1997) describes the motivations and the computational difficulties for this problem. The present work aims to contribute to what is considered as a major computational issue for the geophysical fluid dynamics (GFD) for the coming years, that is the boundary conditions for numerical computations in a limited domain, with a boundary that has (at least partly) no physical justification.

Beside the computational difficulty, a mathematical difficulty arises. Indeed, as we explain below, for the equations that we consider (the primitive equations without viscosity), there is no set of boundary conditions which produces a well-posed problem. Hence, for the boundary conditions that we propose, we need also to address questions of well-posedness, which we do in the context of the linearized equations.

The equations concerned by this kind of applications are well-known: primitive equations (PEs) and shallow water equations (SWEs). This work is fully dedicated to the PEs, that we will recall later on. More precisely, we only consider *inviscid* PEs since the viscosity effects mainly appear after a few days, that is beyond the forecast period that we are interested in. For the case of viscous PEs, for which the mathematical aspects have been widely studied from the initial works of Lions, Temam, and Wang (1992a,b) to the most recent results of Cao and Titi (2007), Kobelkov (2006), Kukavica and Ziane (2007), and numerous authors in between, the reader is referred to the review papers Temam and Ziane (2004) and its updated form Petcu, Temam, and Ziane (2008) in this volume. To the best of our knowledge, the inviscid case has been left unexplored for years since the negative result of Oliger and Sundström (1978), that showed that inviscid PEs could not be well-posed for any set of boundary conditions of local type. Recent needs in geophysical fluid dynamics put these problems back on the frontstage, and the issue of open boundary conditions has been recently studied in Temam and Tribbia (2003), Rousseau, Temam, and Tribbia (2005b, 2007), Blayo and Debreu (2005). The use of such boundary conditions is now taken into account in realistic numerical simulations, at least for the so-called barotropic mode (see *e.g.* Madec, Delecluse, Imbard, and Lévy (1998), Dumas and Lazure (2007)).

We focus our study on the linearized PEs, since the boundary condition difficulty is already fully present in the linear case. However, the numerical simulations presented in the sequel relate as well to nonlinear simulations. They seem to indicate that the nonlinear system behaves like the linear one, at least for sufficiently small times and initial data, as far as the boundary conditions are concerned.

Before recalling the equations and the negative result Oliger and Sundström (1978) quoted above, let us draw the outline of this article. In Section 2, we both provide the mathematical and numerical results obtained in Rousseau, Temam, and Tribbia (2005b, 2007), and that concern the two-dimensional $(x - z)$ case. Then, before going into the full 3D model, we propose in Section 3 a simplified 2.5D model, in view of performing (in dimension two) *computations of physical significance* ; see the introduction to Section 3 for a detailed description of the motivations for this model. Finally, we end this overview with the most recent mathematical results on the full three dimensional case presented in Section 4.

In summary our contributions in this article are as follows:

- (1) In space dimension 2, 2.5 and 3 we propose sets of boundary conditions which lead to well-posed initial and boundary value problems for the linearized primitive equations without viscosity.
- (2) Numerical simulations performed in space dimension two support the conjecture that the nonlinear analog of these boundary conditions produce a well-posed nonlinear problem.
- (3) Numerical simulations performed in space dimension two show that the boundary conditions that we propose satisfactorily solve the problem of lateral boundary conditions for the limited area models (LAM), with a precision of a few percents.

The rest of this section is devoted to describing the primitive equations, their linearization around a stratified state, and the normal mode expansion in the vertical direction.

1.1. The Inviscid Primitive Equations. We now recall the Primitive Equations (PEs); the emphasis will be on the case of the ocean. The case of the atmosphere can be studied similarly with minor changes, as well as the coupled atmosphere and ocean; see e.g. the article Petcu, Temam, and Ziane (2008) in this volume. The equations are derived from the Boussinesq equations by making the hydrostatic assumption

which amounts to replacing the conservation of momentum in the vertical direction by the hydrostatic equation. Hence the equations

$$(1.1a) \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{v}}}{\partial t} + (\tilde{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \nabla) \tilde{\mathbf{v}} + \tilde{w} \frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{v}}}{\partial z} + f \mathbf{k} \times \tilde{\mathbf{v}} + \frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla \tilde{p} = F_{\tilde{\mathbf{v}}},$$

$$(1.1b) \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{p}}{\partial z} = -\tilde{\rho} g,$$

$$(1.1c) \quad \nabla \tilde{\mathbf{v}} + \frac{\partial \tilde{w}}{\partial z} = 0,$$

$$(1.1d) \quad \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial t} + (\tilde{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \nabla) \tilde{T} + \tilde{w} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial z} = Q_{\tilde{T}},$$

$$(1.1e) \quad \tilde{\rho} = \rho_0 (1 - \alpha (\tilde{T} - T_0)).$$

In these equations $\tilde{\mathbf{v}} = (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v})$ is the horizontal velocity, \tilde{w} the vertical velocity, \tilde{p} the pressure, $\tilde{\rho}$ the density, and \tilde{T} the temperature; g is the gravitational acceleration, and f the Coriolis parameter. The horizontal gradient is denoted by ∇ . Equation (1.1e) is the equation of state of the fluid, ρ_0 and T_0 are constant reference values of $\tilde{\rho}$ and \tilde{T} , and $\alpha > 0$ is constant; this equation of state is linear, although more involved nonlinear state equations could be considered.

Equation (1.1b) is the so-called hydrostatic equation. The other equations correspond to the Boussinesq approximation (see *e.g.* Pedlosky (1987), Washington and Parkinson (1986) and Salmon (1998) for more details).

In the physical context the forcing terms $F_{\tilde{\mathbf{v}}} = (F_{\tilde{u}}, F_{\tilde{v}})$ and $Q_{\tilde{T}}$ do not exist, but we introduce them here for mathematical generality and to study the case of nonhomogeneous boundary conditions by homogenization of the boundary conditions.

We now consider a reference stratified flow with constant velocity $\bar{\mathbf{v}}_0 = (\bar{U}_0, 0) = \bar{U}_0 e_x$, and density, temperature and pressure of the

form $\rho_0 + \bar{\rho}$, $T_0 + \bar{T}$, $p_0 + \bar{p}$ with $d\bar{p}/dz$ constant and thus

$$(1.2) \quad \bar{T}(z) = \frac{N^2}{\alpha g} z,$$

$$(1.3) \quad \bar{\rho}(z) = -\rho_0 \alpha \bar{T}(z) = -\frac{\rho_0 N^2}{g} z,$$

$$(1.4) \quad \frac{d\bar{T}}{dz}(z) = \frac{N^2}{\alpha g},$$

$$(1.5) \quad \frac{d\bar{\rho}}{dz}(z) = -\frac{\rho_0}{g} N^2,$$

$$(1.6) \quad \frac{d\bar{p}}{dz}(z) = -(\rho_0 + \bar{\rho}) g.$$

Here N is the buoyancy frequency or Brunt-Väisälä frequency, assumed to be constant.

We then decompose the unknown functions $\tilde{\mathbf{v}}, \tilde{\rho}, \tilde{T}, \tilde{p}$ in the following way:

$$(1.7) \quad \begin{cases} \tilde{\mathbf{v}} &= \bar{U}_0 e_x + \mathbf{v}(x, y, z, t), \\ \tilde{\rho} &= \rho_0 + \bar{\rho}(z) + \rho(x, y, z, t), \\ \tilde{T} &= T_0 + \bar{T}(z) + T(x, y, z, t), \\ \tilde{p} &= p_0 + \bar{p}(z) + p(x, y, z, t). \end{cases}$$

Equations (1.1b), (1.1d) and (1.1e) become

$$(1.8) \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = -\rho g,$$

$$(1.9) \quad \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + (\tilde{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \nabla) T + w \frac{\partial T}{\partial z} + \frac{N^2}{\alpha g} w = F_T,$$

$$(1.10) \quad \rho = -\rho_0 \alpha T.$$

We infer from (1.1) and (1.8)-(1.10) the following equations for u , v , w , $\phi = p/\rho_0$ and $\psi = \phi_z = \alpha g T$:

$$(1.11a) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \\ - f v + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = F_u, \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.11b) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \\ + f u + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = F_v - f \bar{U}_0, \end{aligned}$$

$$(1.11c) \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} + w \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} + N^2 w = F_\psi,$$

$$(1.11d) \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = -\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} g = \psi,$$

$$(1.11e) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0.$$

From equation (1.11e) we find:

$$(1.12) \quad w(x, y, z) = \int_z^0 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, y, z') + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(x, y, z') \right) dz',$$

which makes the vertical velocity w a diagnostic variable, whereas it is a prognostic one in the Navier Stokes Equations.

The PEs (1.11a)-(1.11e), linearized around the stratified flow $\bar{\mathbf{v}}_0 = \bar{U}_0 e_x, \bar{\rho}, \bar{T}, \bar{p}$, read:

$$(1.13a) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - f v + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = F_u,$$

$$(1.13b) \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + f u + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y} = F_v - f \bar{U}_0,$$

$$(1.13c) \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + N^2 w = F_\psi,$$

$$(1.13d) \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = -\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} g = \psi,$$

$$(1.13e) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0.$$

We will consider the flow in the three-dimensional domain $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}' \times (-L_3, 0)$ where \mathcal{M}' is the interface atmosphere/ocean, $\mathcal{M}' = (0, L_1) \times (0, L_2)$. Naturally, we supplement equation (1.13) with the

following top and bottom boundary conditions (just imposed by kinematics):

(1.14)

$$w(x, y, z = -L_3, t) = w(x, y, z = 0, t) = 0, \quad \forall (x, y) \in \mathcal{M}', t > 0.$$

The aim of this work is to introduce some lateral boundary conditions at $x = 0, L_1$, and $y = 0, L_2$, that are both physically reasonable and computationally satisfying¹, and that lead to the well-posedness of the problem (1.13).

1.2. Normal Modes Expansion.

The first step of the analysis of (1.13) consists, by separation of variables, in looking for solutions of the form

(1.15)

$$\begin{cases} u(x, y, z, t) = \mathcal{U}(z) \hat{u}(x, y, t), & v(x, y, z, t) = \mathcal{V}(z) \hat{v}(x, y, t), \\ \psi(x, y, z, t) = \Psi(z) \hat{\psi}(x, y, t), \\ w(x, y, z, t) = \mathcal{W}(z) \hat{w}(x, y, t), & \phi(x, y, z, t) = \Phi(z) \hat{\phi}(x, y, t). \end{cases}$$

Substituting these expressions into (1.13), we find that $\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}, \Phi$ must be proportional and \mathcal{W} proportional to Ψ . So we just take $\mathcal{V} = \Phi = \mathcal{U}$, and $\Psi = \mathcal{W}$. Indeed the third equation (1.13) implies that

$$-\frac{\hat{\psi}_t + \overline{U}_0 \hat{\psi}_x}{N^2 \hat{w}} = \frac{\mathcal{W}}{\Psi} (= c'_1),$$

and these quantities are constant since the left-hand side of the last equation depends² on x, y and t and the right-hand side depends on z only. For the sake of simplicity we can take this constant c'_1 equal to one, that is $\mathcal{W} = \Psi$. Similarly, applying the operator $\partial/\partial t + \overline{U}_0 \partial/\partial x$ to the first and second equations (1.13) we obtain that \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} and Φ must be proportional, and so we can take $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{V} = \Phi$. Finally the fourth and fifth equations (1.13) imply that

$$-\frac{\hat{u}_x + \hat{v}_y}{\hat{w}} = \frac{\mathcal{W}'}{\mathcal{U}} = c'_2, \quad \frac{\hat{\phi}}{\hat{\psi}} = \frac{\Psi}{\Phi'} = c'_3,$$

¹Assuming that we are willing to pay the price of a nonlocal (mode by mode) boundary condition, for increased accuracy. The necessity of nonlocal boundary conditions appears below.

²We recall that the buoyancy frequency N is assumed to be constant.

where c'_2, c'_3 are constant; hence $\mathcal{W} = c'_2 \mathcal{U}'$ and

$$(1.16) \quad \mathcal{U}'' + \lambda^2 \mathcal{U} = 0, \quad \mathcal{W}'' + \lambda^2 \mathcal{W} = 0,$$

with $\lambda^2 = -c'_2/c'_3$. By (1.14), the natural boundary conditions for w and \mathcal{W} are $\mathcal{W} = 0$ at $z = 0$ and $-L_3$; thus \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{W} are solutions of the two-point boundary value problems consisting of (1.16) and

$$(1.17) \quad \mathcal{U}'(0) = \mathcal{U}'(-L_3) = \mathcal{W}(0) = \mathcal{W}(-L_3) = 0.$$

We denote by λ_n^2 the corresponding eigenvalues and write

$$(1.18) \quad \begin{cases} \lambda_n = \frac{n\pi}{L_3}, \quad \lambda_n^2 = \frac{1}{gH_n}, \quad i.e. \quad H_n = \frac{L_3^2}{gn^2\pi^2}, \\ \mathcal{W}_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L_3}} \sin(\lambda_n z), \quad \mathcal{U}_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L_3}} \cos(\lambda_n z), \quad n \geq 1, \quad \mathcal{U}_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{L_3}}. \end{cases}$$

As usual the functions $\mathcal{U}_n, \mathcal{W}_n$ have been chosen to form an orthonormal set in $L^2(-L_3, 0)$.

The equations satisfied by \hat{u}, \hat{v} , etc., will appear below. Indeed having found these special solutions to equation (1.13), we now look for the general solution in the form

$$(1.19) \quad \begin{cases} (u, v, \phi) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{U}_n(z) (u_n, v_n, \phi_n)(x, y, t), \\ (w, \psi) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \mathcal{W}_n(z) (w_n, \psi_n)(x, y, t). \end{cases}$$

Substituting these expressions in (1.13), we arrive at the following systems, for $n \geq 1$,

$$(1.20) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x} - f v_n + \frac{\partial \phi_n}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial x} + f u_n + \frac{\partial \phi_n}{\partial y} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial x} + N^2 w_n = 0, \\ \phi_n = -\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \psi_n, \quad w_n = -\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \left(\frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial y} \right). \end{array} \right.$$

For $n = 0$, $w_0 = \psi_0 = 0$ and there remains

$$(1.21) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} - f v_0 + \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} + f u_0 + \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial y} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y} = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

Note that, since the considered problem is linear, there is no coupling between the equations of modes m and n for $m \neq n$.

In the sequel, we will always study the barotropic mode ($n = 0$) separately and, for $n \geq 1$, we use the last two equations (1.20) and rewrite the first three equations in the form

$$(1.22) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x} - f v_n - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial x} = 0; \\ \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial x} + f u_n - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial y} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial x} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} \left(\frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial y} \right) = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

As indicated before, our aim is to propose boundary conditions for (1.20)-(1.22) which make these equations well-posed and consequently the equations (1.13) also. As we shall see in Sections 2-4 below (see also Rousseau, Temam, and Tribbia (2005b)), the boundary conditions

are different depending on whether

$$1 \leq n \leq n_c, \quad \text{or} \quad n > n_c,$$

where n_c, λ_{n_c} are such that

$$(1.23) \quad \frac{n_c \pi}{L_3} = \lambda_{n_c} < \frac{N}{\bar{U}_0} < \lambda_{n_c+1} = \frac{(n_c + 1)\pi}{L_3}.$$

We will not study the non generic case where $L_3 N / \pi \bar{U}_0$ is an *integer*, that is we will assume throughout that

$$(1.24) \quad \bar{U}_0 \neq \frac{N}{\lambda_n}, \quad \forall n \geq 1, \quad \text{or equivalently} \quad \frac{N L_3}{\pi \bar{U}_0} \notin \mathbb{N}.$$

The modes $0 \leq n \leq n_c$ are called *subcritical*, and the modes $n > n_c$ are called *supercritical*. It is convenient to introduce the sub and supercritical components of the functions defined by:

$$(1.25) \quad u^0 = P_0 u = \mathcal{U}_0 u_0, \quad u^I = P_I u = \sum_{n=1}^{n_c} \mathcal{U}_n u_n, \quad u^{II} = P_{II} u = \sum_{n > n_c}^{\infty} \mathcal{U}_n u_n,$$

and similarly for all the other functions; of course the zero mode u^0 is a subcritical mode, but, as we will see, we need to treat it separately. With these notations, the equations (1.13), (1.20), (1.22) are equivalent to the following system:

$$(1.26) \quad \begin{cases} u_t^0 + \bar{U}_0 u_x^0 - f v^0 + \phi_x^0 = 0, \\ v_t^0 + \bar{U}_0 v_x^0 + f u^0 + \phi_y^0 = 0, \\ u_x^0 + v_y^0 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$(1.27) \quad \begin{cases} u_t^I + \bar{U}_0 u_x^I - f v^I + \phi_x^I = 0, \\ v_t^I + \bar{U}_0 v_x^I + f u^I + \phi_y^I = 0, \\ \psi_t^I + \bar{U}_0 \psi_x^I + N^2 w^I = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$(1.28) \quad \begin{cases} u_t^{II} + \bar{U}_0 u_x^{II} - f v^{II} + \phi_x^{II} = 0, \\ v_t^{II} + \bar{U}_0 v_x^{II} + f u^{II} + \phi_y^{II} = 0, \\ \psi_t^{II} + \bar{U}_0 \psi_x^{II} + N^2 w^{II} = 0, \end{cases}$$

with the additional relations $\phi = \phi(\psi)$, $w = w(u, v)$:

$$(1.29) \quad \begin{cases} \phi^I = - \sum_{n=1}^{n_c} \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \psi_n \mathcal{U}_n, & w^I = - \sum_{n=1}^{n_c} \frac{1}{\lambda_n} (u_{nx} + v_{ny}) \mathcal{W}_n, \\ \phi^{II} = - \sum_{n>n_c} \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \psi_n \mathcal{U}_n, & w^{II} = - \sum_{n>n_c} \frac{1}{\lambda_n} (u_{nx} + v_{ny}) \mathcal{W}_n. \end{cases}$$

We will also set $U = (u, v, \psi)$, $U^0 = P_0 U$, $U^I = P_I U$, $U^{II} = P_{II} U$.

1.3. Position of the Problem. Let us focus on system (1.22) for the moment. Considering for the sake of simplicity that the functions do not depend on y (see Section 2 below), one can notice that the characteristic values of the resulting system are $(\bar{U}_0, \bar{U}_0 - N/\lambda_n, \bar{U}_0 + N/\lambda_n)$. Since $\bar{U}_0 > 0$, $N/\lambda_n > 0$, we always have at least two positive eigenvalues. But $\bar{U}_0 - N/\lambda_n$ can either be positive or negative³. We say that the corresponding mode is supercritical in the first case and subcritical in the second case (see above); it appears then that the subcritical modes require two boundary conditions on the left of the domain ($x = 0$) and one boundary condition on the right ($x = L_1$), whereas the supercritical modes require three boundary conditions at $x = 0$. Based on this remark, Oliger and Sundström concluded in Oliger and Sundström (1978) that the boundary value problem associated with (1.13) is ill-posed for any set of local boundary conditions (see also Temam and Tribbia (2003)).

Hereafter, our aim will be to study separately the subcritical and supercritical modes, proposing suitable boundary conditions for them, and to combine them and obtain existence, uniqueness and regularity of solutions for the whole linearized problem. In each case we will study one (subcritical/supercritical) mode separately and then combine them for the whole subcritical and supercritical components.

2. TWO DIMENSIONAL $x - z$ CASE

We start our study with the $2D$ (x, z) model, for which both theoretical and numerical results have been established. We first rewrite the equations, assuming that the functions do not depend on the y variable, both in their nonlinear and linear formulations. Then, a well-posedness theorem is established in Section 2.3 for the linearized PEs.

³In the ocean, taking *e.g.* the following values $\bar{U}_0 = 1m.s^{-1}$, $N = 0.001s^{-1}$ and $L_3 = 1000m$, we end up with three subcritical modes. Realistic physical situations usually lead to a number n_c of subcritical modes between one and five, see Temam and Tribbia (2003) for more details.

After introducing the numerical scheme that is used, we end this study of the 2D-case with some numerical simulations for the linear and non-linear cases that achieve two objectives. On the one hand the absence of blow-up in these computations indicates that the nonlinear inviscid PEs are well-posed when supplemented with the boundary conditions that we propose. On the other hand they show a very good coincidence on the subdomain Ω_1 of the two solutions, thus showing also the computational relevance of these new boundary conditions⁴.

2.1. Linear and Nonlinear 2D Primitive Equations. Let us consider the nonlinear primitive equations without viscosity (1.11), without any dependance on the y variable:

$$(2.1a) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - f v + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = F_u,$$

$$(2.1b) \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + f u = F_v,$$

$$(2.1c) \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + (N^2 + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}) w = F_\psi,$$

$$(2.1d) \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = -\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} g = \psi,$$

$$(2.1e) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0.$$

We will consider the flow in the 2D domain $\mathcal{M} = (0, L_1) \times (-L_3, 0)$, and supplement equation (2.1) with an initial data u_0, v_0, ψ_0 . The top and bottom boundary conditions (just imposed by kinematics) are the same as for the complete 3D problem (see Section 1 above):

$$(2.2) \quad w(x, z = -L_3, t) = w(x, z = 0, t) = 0, \quad \forall x \in (0, L_1), t > 0.$$

and we also have:

$$(2.3) \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(x, z) = \phi'_s(x) - \int_z^0 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}(x, z') dz',$$

$$(2.4) \quad w(x, z) = \int_z^0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(x, z') dz',$$

where $\phi_s(x, t) = \phi(x, z = 0, t)$ is the surface pressure divided by ρ_0 , and ϕ'_s its derivative with respect to x .

⁴See Section 2.4 for the full description of this numerical test.

The 2D PEs (2.1), linearized around the stratified flow $\bar{\mathbf{v}}_0 = \bar{U}_0 e_x, \bar{\rho}, \bar{T}, \bar{p}$, read:

$$(2.5a) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - f v + \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x} = F_u,$$

$$(2.5b) \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + f u = F_v - f \bar{U}_0,$$

$$(2.5c) \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + N^2 w = F_\psi,$$

$$(2.5d) \quad \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} = -\frac{\rho}{\rho_0} g = \psi,$$

$$(2.5e) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0.$$

The aim of this section is to consider some lateral boundary conditions at $x = 0$ and $x = L_1$ that are both physically reasonable and computationnally satisfying, and that lead to the well-posedness of the problem (2.5).

2.2. The Modal Equations and Boundary Conditions.

We consider a normal mode decomposition of the solution of the following form (see Section 1 above for the details and the justifications):

$$(2.6) \quad (u, v, \phi) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{U}_n(z) (u_n, v_n, \phi_n)(x, t),$$

$$(2.7) \quad (w, \psi) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \mathcal{W}_n(z) (w_n, \psi_n)(x, t).$$

We now introduce the expansion (2.6)-(2.7) into equations (2.5). We multiply (2.5a), (2.5b) and (2.5e) by \mathcal{U}_n , (2.5c) and (2.5d) by \mathcal{W}_n and integrate on $(-L_3, 0)$, and we find the same equations (1.20) but with no dependence on the y variable, namely, for $n \geq 1$:

$$(2.8) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{lclcl} \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x} - f v_n + \frac{\partial \phi_n}{\partial x} & = & F_{u,n}, \\ \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial x} + f u_n & = & F_{v,n}, \\ \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial x} + N^2 w_n & = & F_{\psi,n}, \\ \phi_n & = & -\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \psi_n, \\ w_n & = & -\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x}. \end{array} \right.$$

The constant mode in z ($n=0$) is different (simpler), and we postpone its study to Section 2.3.5 below. Taking into account the last two equations of (2.8) the first three become:

$$(2.9) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x} - f v_n - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial x} = F_{u,n}, \\ \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial x} + f u_n = F_{v,n}, \\ \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial x} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x} = F_{\psi,n}. \end{cases}$$

For the nonlinear PEs, the normal modes decomposition reads

$$(2.10a) \quad \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x} - f v_n + \frac{\partial \phi_n}{\partial x} + B_{u,n}(U) = F_{u,n},$$

$$(2.10b) \quad \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial x} + f u_n + B_{v,n}(U) = F_{v,n},$$

$$(2.10c) \quad \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial x} + N^2 w_n + B_{\psi,n}(U) = F_{\psi,n},$$

where $B_{u,n}$, $B_{v,n}$ and $B_{\psi,n}$ are the following modal parts of the nonlinearities:

$$(2.11a) \quad B_{u,n} = \int_{-L_3}^0 \left(u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) \mathcal{U}_n dz,$$

$$(2.11b) \quad B_{v,n} = \int_{-L_3}^0 \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) \mathcal{U}_n dz,$$

$$(2.11c) \quad B_{\psi,n} = \int_{-L_3}^0 \left(u \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} + w \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z} \right) \mathcal{W}_n dz.$$

with u, v, ψ, w truncated to M modes.

Let us now introduce the lateral boundary conditions which, for each $n \geq 1$, will supplement this system. We recall (see Section 1.3 above) that lateral boundary conditions at $x = 0$ and $x = L_1$ cannot be imposed without separating the subcritical and supercritical modes.

The boundary conditions for the subcritical modes were discussed in Rousseau, Temam, and Tribbia (2005a, 2004), they are recalled below. The boundary conditions for the supercritical modes are less problematic, we now present them. For $n > n_c$, a set of natural boundary conditions for system (2.9) is:

$$(2.12) \quad \begin{cases} u_n(0, t) = 0, \\ v_n(0, t) = 0, \\ \psi_n(0, t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

In (2.12) and (2.14) we chose, for simplicity, homogeneous boundary conditions, but we discuss in Section 2.3.4 below the case of nonzero boundary values.

For $1 \leq n \leq n_c$, $\bar{U}_0 - N/\lambda_n < 0$, and the corresponding eigenvector is $\eta_n = u_n + \psi_n/N$. The eigenvectors related to \bar{U}_0 and $\bar{U}_0 + N/\lambda_n$ are respectively v_n and $\xi_n = u_n - \psi_n/N$. Thanks to (1.20), we have, for $n \geq 1$, $(\xi_n, \eta_n) = (u_n + \lambda_n \phi_n, u_n - \lambda_n \phi_n)$.

Using the variables ξ_n, v_n, η_n we rewrite (2.9) as follows:

$$(2.13) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial \xi_n}{\partial t} + (\bar{U}_0 + \frac{N}{\lambda_n}) \frac{\partial \xi_n}{\partial x} - f v_n = F_{\xi,n}, \\ \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2} f (\xi_n + \eta_n) = F_{v,n}, \\ \frac{\partial \eta_n}{\partial t} + (\bar{U}_0 - \frac{N}{\lambda_n}) \frac{\partial \eta_n}{\partial x} = F_{\eta,n}. \end{cases}$$

Hence, for these subcritical modes ($n \leq n_c$), a set of natural and nonreflective boundary conditions is the following

$$(2.14) \quad \begin{cases} \xi_n(0, t) = 0, \\ v_n(0, t) = 0, \\ \eta_n(L_1, t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

In Section 2.3, we will prove the well-posedness of the linear Primitive Equations (2.5) (equivalent mode by mode to (2.8)) with the modal boundary conditions (2.12) and (2.14).

For the nonlinear case, we perform the same change of variables $\xi_n = u_n - \psi_n/N$, $\eta_n = u_n + \psi_n/N$, and obtain the nonlinear version of (2.13), namely:

$$(2.15a) \quad \frac{\partial \xi_n}{\partial t} + (\bar{U}_0 + \frac{N}{\lambda_n}) \frac{\partial \xi_n}{\partial x} - f v_n + B_{\xi,n}(U) = F_{\xi,n},$$

$$(2.15b) \quad \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial x} + f \frac{\xi_n + \eta_n}{2} + B_{v,n}(U) = F_{v,n},$$

$$(2.15c) \quad \frac{\partial \eta_n}{\partial t} + (\bar{U}_0 - \frac{N}{\lambda_n}) \frac{\partial \eta_n}{\partial x} - f v_n + B_{\eta,n}(U) = F_{\eta,n},$$

where $B_{\xi,n} = B_{u,n} - B_{\psi,n}/N$ and $B_{\eta,n} = B_{u,n} + B_{\psi,n}/N$.

We assume in the following that the initial data is such that the nonlinear part is small compared to the stratified flow $(\bar{U}_0, 0, 0)$, so that the characteristic values do not change sign, at least during a certain period of time. Assuming so, we conjecture that the boundary conditions

provided for the linearized system will give a well-posed problem for the nonlinear equations, at least for some time. We leave the theoretical analysis to subsequent studies, and perform hereafter the corresponding numerical simulations based on this hypothesis, which is conformed by the lack of numerical blow-up. Hence the boundary conditions that we consider for the nonlinear case are also (2.12)-(2.14).

2.3. Well-Posedness Results. We aim to implement the boundary conditions (2.12) and (2.14) in the linear case, and we first set the functional framework appropriate for these boundary conditions.

2.3.1. Theoretical Framework. We aim to write the initial value problem under consideration as a functional evolution in an appropriate Hilbert space H :

$$(2.16) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dU}{dt} + AU = F, \\ U(0) = U_0. \end{cases}$$

Here A is an unbounded operator with domain $D(A) \subset H$, the forcing F taking its values in H and the initial data $U_0 \in D(A)$ are given.

We define H by setting

$$(2.17) \quad \begin{aligned} H &= H_u \times H_v \times H_\psi, \\ H_u &= \left\{ u \in L^2(\mathcal{M}) / \int_{-L_3}^0 u(x, z) dz = 0 \text{ a.e. on } (0, L_1) \right\}, \\ H_v &= H_\psi = L^2(\mathcal{M}), \end{aligned}$$

where \mathcal{M} is the 2D domain $(0, L_1) \times (-L_3, 0)$. We endow H with the scalar product⁵

$$(2.18) \quad (U, \tilde{U})_H = \int_{\mathcal{M}} (u \tilde{u} + v \tilde{v} + \frac{1}{N^2} \psi \tilde{\psi}) d\mathcal{M}, \quad \forall (U, \tilde{U}) \in H^2,$$

and the associated norm

$$(2.19) \quad \|U\|_H = \{(U, U)_H\}^{1/2}, \quad \forall U \in H.$$

The space H_u is clearly closed in $L^2(\mathcal{M})$, and $H = H_u \times H_v \times H_\psi$ is a closed subspace of $(L^2(\mathcal{M}))^3$, which we endow with the scalar product and norm derived from (2.18) and equivalent to those of $(L^2(\mathcal{M}))^3$. We

⁵It is not surprising to have $1/N^2$ as a multiplicative coefficient in front of the last term of $(U, \tilde{U})_H$, since $\int_{\mathcal{M}} (u^2 + v^2) d\mathcal{M}$ represents the kinetic energy whereas $N^{-2} \int_{\mathcal{M}} \psi^2 d\mathcal{M}$ is the available potential energy so that the square of the norm in H represents the total energy.

denote by P the orthogonal projector from $L^2(\mathcal{M})$ onto H_u . For every $g \in L^2(\mathcal{M})$,

$$(2.20) \quad P(g)(x, z) = g(x, z) - \frac{1}{L_3} \int_{-L_3}^0 g(x, z') dz',$$

$$(2.21) \quad (I - P)(g)(x, z) = \frac{1}{L_3} \int_{-L_3}^0 g(x, z') dz'.$$

It is easily checked that $Pg \in H_u$ and $(I - P)g \perp Pg$. Finally H_u^\perp is identical to $L_x^2(0, L_1)$. Indeed for $g \in H_u^\perp$, $(I - P)g = g$, so that g does not depend on z and belongs to $L_x^2(0, L_1)$. Conversely if $h \in L_x^2(0, L_1)$, then for every $u \in H_u$, $(u, h)_{L^2(\mathcal{M})} = \int_0^{L_1} h(x) \int_{-L_3}^0 u(x, z) dz dx = 0$ and $h \in H_u^\perp$.

We are now in position to define the operator A ; its domain $D(A)$ is defined by

$$(2.22) \quad D(A) = \left\{ U = (u, v, \psi) \in H \mid \begin{array}{l} (u_x, v_x, \psi_x) \in L^2(\mathcal{M}) \\ (u, v, \psi) \text{ verify (2.23) and (2.24)} \end{array} \right\}.$$

Here and in the sequel u_x, u_z denote the partial derivatives $\partial u / \partial x$, $\partial u / \partial z$ of a function u .

The boundary conditions (2.23) and (2.24), identical to (2.12) and (2.14), are written in the following form⁶. For the *subcritical* modes ($1 \leq n \leq n_c$):

$$(2.23) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{-L_3}^0 u(0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz - \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \psi(0, z) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz = 0, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 v(0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz = 0, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 u(L_1, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz + \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \psi(L_1, z) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz = 0, \end{array} \right.$$

⁶We note that the boundary conditions on v do not depend on the modes (see also the boundary condition on the constant mode v_0 in Section 2.3.5 below), hence they could be written in the form $v(0, z) = 0$, $\forall z \in (-L_3, 0)$. However we keep the modal notation by analogy with the other functions u and ψ , and because this is the way this boundary condition is actually implemented in numerical simulations, see Section 2.5 below

and for the *supercritical* ones ($n > n_c$):

$$(2.24) \quad \begin{cases} \int_{-L_3}^0 u(0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz = 0, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 v(0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz = 0, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \psi(0, z) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz = 0, \end{cases}$$

For every $U = (u, v, \psi) \in D(A)$, AU is given by:

$$(2.25) \quad AU = \begin{pmatrix} P[\bar{U}_0 u_x - f v - \int_z^0 \psi_x(x, z') dz'] \\ \bar{U}_0 v_x + f u \\ \bar{U}_0 \psi_x + N^2 w \end{pmatrix}$$

where $w = w(u)$ is given by (2.4).

We now intend to prove the well-posedness of equation (2.16), corresponding to the linearized PEs supplemented with the boundary conditions (2.23) and (2.24), in the context of the linear semi-group theory.

2.3.2. Main Theorem. To prove the well-posedness of the initial value problem (2.16), we will use the following version of the Hille-Yosida theorem borrowed from Burq and Gérard (2003) (see also Brézis (1973), Henry (1981), Lions (1965), Pazy (1983), Yosida (1980)):

Theorem 2.1. (Hille-Yosida Theorem) *Let H be a Hilbert space and let $A : D(A) \rightarrow H$ be a linear unbounded operator, with domain $D(A) \subset H$. Assume the following :*

- (i) $D(A)$ is dense in H and A is closed,
- (ii) A is ≥ 0 , i.e. $(AU, U)_H \geq 0$, $\forall U \in D(A)$,
- (iii) $\exists \mu_0 > 0$, such that $A + \mu_0 I$ is onto.

Then $-A$ is infinitesimal generator of a semigroup of contractions $\{S(t)\}_{t \geq 0}$ in H , and for every $U_0 \in H$ and $F \in L^1(0, T; H)$, there exists a unique solution $U \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; H)$ of (2.16),

$$(2.26) \quad U(t) = S(t) U_0 + \int_0^t S(t-s) F(s) ds.$$

If furthermore $U_0 \in D(A)$ and $F' = dF/dt \in L^1(0, T; H)$ then U satisfies (2.16) and

$$(2.27) \quad U \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; H) \cap L^\infty(0, T; D(A)), \quad \frac{dU}{dt} \in L^\infty(0, T; H).$$

We now state and prove the main result for the homogeneous boundary conditions in 2D:

Theorem 2.2. *Let H be the Hilbert space defined in (2.17) and A be the linear operator defined in (2.25) corresponding to the linearized Primitive Equations with vanishing viscosity and homogeneous modal boundary conditions.*

Then the initial value problem (2.16), corresponding to equations (2.5) supplemented with the boundary conditions (2.23) and (2.24) is well-posed, that is for every initial data $U_0 \in D(A)$ and forcing $F \in L^1(0, T; H)$, there exists a unique solution $U \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; H)$ of (2.16).

2.3.3. Proof of Theorem 2.2.

We want to apply Theorem 2.1 to equation (2.16). To this aim we verify the hypotheses (i), (ii) and (iii) of the Hille-Yosida theorem (Theorem 2.1); we start with (ii) and (iii), and postpone the proof of (i) to Lemma 2.3 below. We start with the proof of (ii):

Lemma 2.1. *For every $U \in D(A)$, $(AU, U)_H \geq 0$.*

Proof. For any $U \in H$, let us compute the scalar product $(AU, U)_H$:

$$\begin{aligned} (AU, U)_H &= \int_{\mathcal{M}} P(\bar{U}_0 u_x - f v - \int_z^0 \psi_x(x, z') dz') u d\mathcal{M} \\ &\quad + \int_{\mathcal{M}} (\bar{U}_0 v_x + f u) v d\mathcal{M} + \int_{\mathcal{M}} (\bar{U}_0 \psi_x + N^2 w) \frac{\psi}{N^2} d\mathcal{M}. \end{aligned}$$

Since $u \in H_u$, we have, using (2.4):

$$\begin{aligned}
(AU, U)_H &= \int_{\mathcal{M}} (\bar{U}_0 u_x - f v - \int_z^0 \psi_x(x, z') dz') u d\mathcal{M} \\
&\quad + \int_{\mathcal{M}} (\bar{U}_0 v_x + f u) v d\mathcal{M} \\
&\quad + \int_{\mathcal{M}} (\bar{U}_0 \psi_x + N^2 w) \frac{\psi}{N^2} d\mathcal{M} \\
&= \int_{-L_3}^0 \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \left(u^2(L_1) - u^2(0) + v^2(L_1) - v^2(0) \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{N^2} \psi^2(L_1) - \frac{1}{N^2} \psi^2(0) \right) dz \\
&\quad - \int_{\mathcal{M}} \left\{ u(x, z) \int_z^0 \psi_x(x, z') dz' \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \psi(x, z) \int_z^0 u_x(x, z') dz' \right\} dx dz.
\end{aligned}$$

Here $u(L_1)$, $u(0)$ stand for $u(L_1, z)$, $u(0, z)$, etc. Using the expansion (2.6), (2.7) with (1.18), it is easy to check that:

$$(2.28) \quad \left\{ \begin{aligned} - \int_z^0 \psi_x(x, z') dz' &= \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\psi_{nx}(x)}{\lambda_n} (1 - \mathcal{U}_n(z)) \\ &= \theta(x) - \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\psi_{nx}(x)}{\lambda_n} \mathcal{U}_n(z), \\ \int_z^0 u_x(x, z') dz' &= - \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{u_{nx}(x)}{\lambda_n} \mathcal{W}_n(z). \end{aligned} \right.$$

where $\theta = \theta(x)$ is an L^2 -function depending only on x .

Using again the expansion (2.6), (2.7), and remembering that $u \in H_u$, the integral $\int_{\mathcal{M}} u \theta d\mathcal{M}$ vanishes and we find:

$$\begin{aligned} (AU, U)_H &= \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \left(u_n^2(L_1) - u_n^2(0) + v_n^2(L_1) - v_n^2(0) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{N^2} \psi_n^2(L_1) - \frac{1}{N^2} \psi_n^2(0) \\ &\quad + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \left(v_0^2(L_1) - v_0^2(0) \right) \\ &\quad - \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \int_0^{L_1} (\psi_{nx} u_n + \psi_n u_{nx}) dx. \end{aligned}$$

Using the boundary conditions (2.23) for the subcritical modes and (2.24) for the supercritical ones, we find:

$$\begin{aligned} (AU, U)_H &= \sum_{1 \leq n \leq n_c} \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \left(u_n^2(L_1) - u_n^2(0) + v_n^2(L_1) + u_n^2(L_1) - u_n^2(0) \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} v_0^2(L_1) + \sum_{1 \leq n \leq n_c} \frac{N}{\lambda_n} \left(u_n^2(L_1) + u_n^2(0) \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{n > n_c} \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \left(u_n^2(L_1) + v_n^2(L_1) + \frac{1}{N^2} \psi_n^2(L_1) \right) \\ &\quad - \sum_{n > n_c} \frac{1}{\lambda_n} u_n(L_1) \psi_n(L_1). \end{aligned}$$

For every subcritical mode (when $n \leq n_c$):

$$\begin{aligned} &\bar{U}_0 \left(u_n^2(L_1) - u_n^2(0) + \frac{1}{2} v_n^2(L_1) \right) + \frac{N}{\lambda_n} \left(u_n^2(L_1) + u_n^2(0) \right) \\ &= \left(\bar{U}_0 + \frac{N}{\lambda_n} \right) u_n^2(L_1) + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} v_n^2(L_1) + \left(\frac{N}{\lambda_n} - \bar{U}_0 \right) u_n^2(0) \geq 0; \end{aligned}$$

the latter quantity is nonnegative, thanks to the definition of n_c . For every supercritical mode (when $n > n_c$):

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \left(u_n^2(L_1) + v_n^2(L_1) + \frac{1}{N^2} \psi_n^2(L_1) \right) - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} u_n(L_1) \psi_n(L_1) \\ &= \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} v_n^2(L_1) + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \left(u_n(L_1) - \frac{N}{\bar{U}_0 \lambda_n} \psi_n(L_1) \right)^2 \\ &\quad + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2 N^2} \left(1 - \frac{N^2}{\bar{U}_0^2 \lambda_n^2} \right) \psi_n^2(L_1) \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

This quantity is also nonnegative, which achieves the proof of Lemma 2.1. \square

Due to (1.24), which is assumed throughout, we can choose μ_0 such that:

$$(2.29) \quad \mu_0 \neq f^2 (1 - \bar{U}_0^2 \lambda_n^2 / N^2), \quad \forall n \geq 1,$$

$$(2.30) \quad \mu_0 \neq f^2 \bar{U}_0^2 \lambda_n^2 / N, \quad \forall n \geq 1.$$

With this choice of μ_0 , we can prove the following lemma:

Lemma 2.2. *The operator $A + \mu_0 I$ is onto from $D(A)$ onto H , where μ_0 satisfies (2.29) and (2.30).*

Proof. For μ_0 as indicated, we are given $F = (F_u, F_v, F_\psi)$ in H , and we look for $U = (u, v, \psi)$ in $D(A)$ such that $(A + \mu_0 I)U = F$. Writing this equation componentwise, we find:

$$(2.31) \quad \begin{cases} \bar{U}_0 u_x(x, z) - f v(x, z) + \mu_0 u(x, z) \\ \quad - \int_z^0 \psi_x(x, z') dz' + \phi'_s(x) = F_u(x, z), \\ \bar{U}_0 v_x(x, z) + f u(x, z) + \mu_0 v(x, z) = F_v(x, z), \\ \bar{U}_0 \psi_x(x, z) + N^2 w(x, z) + \mu_0 \psi(x, z) = F_\psi(x, z). \end{cases}$$

To obtain the modal equations corresponding to (2.31), we multiply the three equations by \mathcal{U}_n , \mathcal{U}_n and \mathcal{W}_n respectively, and integrate on $(-L_3, 0)$.

Of course, since $F = (F_u, F_v, F_\psi) \in H$, we also have the following modal decompositions:

$$(2.32) \quad \begin{cases} F_u(x, z) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \mathcal{U}_n(z) F_{u,n}(x), \\ F_v(x, z) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{U}_n(z) F_{v,n}(x), \\ F_\psi(x, z) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \mathcal{W}_n(z) F_{\psi,n}(x). \end{cases}$$

Note that for F as for U , since $F_u \in H_u \subset L^2(\mathcal{M})$, $F_{u,0} = 0$ and the decomposition of F_u starts from $n = 1$.

For the barotropic mode $n = 0$ (constant in the variable z), we only consider the first two equations, since multiplying the third one by $\mathcal{W}_0 = 0$ would be useless. Integrating the equation for v and reporting in the equation for u (in which $u_0 = 0$, see above), we find v_0 (formerly

denoted v_0) and the surface pressure ϕ_s , up to an additive constant $\phi_s(0)$:

$$(2.33) \quad \begin{cases} v_0(x) &= \frac{1}{\bar{U}_0} \int_0^x F_{v0}(x') e^{(x'-x)\mu_0/\bar{U}_0} dx', \\ \phi_s(x) &= \phi_s(0) + \int_0^x \left(f v_0(x') - \frac{L_3^2}{\pi} \sum_{n \geq 1} \psi_{nx}(x') \right) dx'. \end{cases}$$

Naturally, the above expression of ϕ_s depends on the other modes ($n \geq 1$). We now write the equations, derived from (2.31) mode by mode:

$$(2.34) \quad \begin{cases} \bar{U}_0 u_{nx} - f v_n + \mu_0 u_n - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \psi_{nx} &= F_{u,n}, \\ \bar{U}_0 v_{nx} + f u_n + \mu_0 v_n &= F_{v,n}, \\ \bar{U}_0 \psi_{nx} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} u_{nx} + \mu_0 \psi_n &= F_{\psi,n}. \end{cases}$$

We recall that the functions (u_n, v_n, ψ_n) only depend on the x variable. Hence (2.34) is just a linear system of ordinary differential equations for u_n, v_n, ψ_n .

As usual, to solve (2.34), we first consider the corresponding homogeneous system. Dropping the subscripts n for the moment, we write:

$$(2.35) \quad \begin{cases} \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - f v - \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \mu_0 u &= 0, \\ \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + f u &+ \mu_0 v &= 0, \\ \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \mu_0 \psi &= 0. \end{cases}$$

The general solution of this linear system is of the form

$$(2.36) \quad (u, v, \psi) = \sum_{i=1}^3 (A_i, B_i, C_i) e^{R_i x}$$

where the coefficients R_i are as follows:

$$(2.37) \quad \begin{cases} R_1 &= -\frac{\mu_0}{\bar{U}_0}, \\ R_2 &= \frac{-\mu_0 \bar{U}_0 + \frac{N}{\lambda} \left(\mu_0^2 - f^2 (\bar{U}_0^2 \lambda^2 / N^2 - 1) \right)^{1/2}}{\bar{U}_0^2 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2}}, \\ R_3 &= \frac{-\mu_0 \bar{U}_0 - \frac{N}{\lambda} \left(\mu_0^2 - f^2 (\bar{U}_0^2 \lambda^2 / N^2 - 1) \right)^{1/2}}{\bar{U}_0^2 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2}}. \end{cases}$$

The coefficients $(A_i, B_i, C_i)_{1 \leq i \leq 3}$ satisfy the equations:

$$(2.38) \quad \begin{cases} A_i &= a_i B_i, \\ C_i &= c_i B_i, \end{cases}$$

with

$$(2.39) \quad \begin{cases} a_1 &= 0, \\ c_1 &= -\frac{f\lambda}{R_1}, \end{cases}$$

and, for $i = 2, 3$:

$$(2.40) \quad \begin{cases} a_i &= -\frac{\overline{U}_0 R_i + \mu_0}{f}, \\ c_i &= \frac{N^2 R_i}{\lambda (\overline{U}_0 R_i + \mu_0)}. \end{cases}$$

Now, returning to the nonhomogeneous system (2.34), we look for a solution $(u_n, v_n, \psi_n) = (u, v, \psi)$ of the form:

$$(2.41) \quad Y = (u, v, \psi)^T = \sum_{i=1}^3 (a_i, 1, c_i)^T B_i(x) e^{R_i x},$$

where the (a_i, c_i) and R_i have been defined above. Equation (2.34) reads then:

$$(2.42) \quad M Y' + N Y = F,$$

where

$$(2.43) \quad M = \begin{pmatrix} \overline{U}_0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\lambda} \\ 0 & \overline{U}_0 & 0 \\ -\frac{N^2}{\lambda} & 0 & \overline{U}_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_0 & -f & 0 \\ f & \mu_0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \mu_0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$(2.44) \quad F = (F_u, F_v, F_\psi)^T.$$

Thanks to assumption (1.24), $\overline{U}_0 \neq N/\lambda_n$, the matrix M is regular and it can be inverted. Equation (2.42) then implies:

$$(2.45) \quad \sum_{i=1}^3 (a_i, 1, c_i)^T B'_i(x) e^{R_i x} = M^{-1} F =: \tilde{F}.$$

We now write the latter equation component by component. We find:

$$(2.46) \quad \Lambda(x) \cdot (B'_1(x), B'_2(x), B'_3(x))^T = (\tilde{F}_1(x), \tilde{F}_2(x), \tilde{F}_3(x))^T,$$

with

$$(2.47) \quad \Lambda(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_2 e^{R_2 x} & a_3 e^{R_3 x} \\ e^{R_1 x} & e^{R_2 x} & e^{R_3 x} \\ c_1 e^{R_1 x} & c_2 e^{R_2 x} & c_3 e^{R_3 x} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let us check that the matrix $\Lambda(x)$ is regular for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$; it is clearly sufficient to do so for $x = 0$, for which

$$\Lambda(0) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_2 & a_3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We call \mathbf{L}_1 , \mathbf{L}_2 and \mathbf{L}_3 the lines of $\Lambda(0)$. It is clear that \mathbf{L}_1 and \mathbf{L}_2 are linearly independent vectors. Then if $\Lambda(0)$ were not regular there would exist $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $\mathbf{L}_3 = \alpha \mathbf{L}_1 + \beta \mathbf{L}_2$. After some easy computations we would find that necessarily:

$$(2.48) \quad a_3 (c_2 - c_1) = a_2 (c_3 - c_1),$$

which leads (see (2.39) and (2.40)) to:

$$(2.49) \quad \bar{U}_0 (R_3 - R_2) f^2 \lambda^2 / N^2 = -\mu_0 R_1 (R_3 - R_2).$$

From (2.29) we find that $R_2 \neq R_3$, and thanks to the definition of R_1 equation (2.49) becomes:

$$(2.50) \quad \bar{U}_0^2 f^2 \lambda^2 / N^2 = \mu_0^2,$$

which contradicts (2.30). Thus the matrix $\Lambda(x)$ is regular for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$.

Back to equation (2.46), and thanks to the latter result, the functions $B'_i(x)$ are uniquely determined for $i = 1, 2, 3$. It remains to use the modal boundary conditions to determine the constants $B_i(0)$ and thus the functions $B_i(x)$.

At this point, it is desirable to reintroduce the indices n , i.e. to return to the notation (u_n, v_n, ψ_n) , since the boundary conditions depend on the mode considered. For the supercritical modes ($n > n_c$), the modal boundary condition is that in (2.12). We thus look for the $B_i(0)$ satisfying:

$$(2.51) \quad \begin{cases} a_2 B_2(0) + a_3 B_3(0) = 0, \\ B_1(0) + B_2(0) + B_3(0) = 0, \\ c_1 B_1(0) + c_2 B_2(0) + c_3 B_3(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

The matrix of this system is again $\Lambda(0)$ which was shown to be regular (see above). We conclude that the constants $B_i(0)$ are uniquely

determined by (2.51) and equal to zero. The functions $B_i(x)$ for the supercritical modes ($n > n_c$) are now fully determined.

If $n \leq n_c$, the mode is subcritical and we consider the boundary condition (2.14). We thus want to solve the following system:

$$(2.52) \quad \begin{cases} -N c_1 B_1(0) + (a_2 - N c_2) B_2(0) + (a_3 - N c_3) B_3(0) = 0, \\ B_1(0) + B_2(0) + B_3(0) = 0, \\ N c_1 B_1(0) + (a_2 + N c_2) B_2(0) + (a_3 + N c_3) B_3(0) = \Gamma, \end{cases}$$

where

$$(2.53) \quad \Gamma = - \sum_{i=1}^3 \int_0^{L_1} (a_i + N c_i) B'_i(x) dx.$$

The quantity Γ depends only on the data and on the B'_i , hence it is known at this stage. After some computations and using hypotheses (2.29) and (2.30), we check that the matrix of the linear system (2.52) is regular (same proof exactly as for $\Lambda(0)$). This achieves the determination of the B_i in the subcritical case, and the lemma is proved. \square

Remark 2.3. The case when there exists $n \geq 1$ such that $\bar{U}_0 = N/\lambda_n$ is slightly different and actually simpler since the third equation (2.13) becomes $\partial \eta_n(x, t)/\partial t = F_{\eta, n}(t)$, which can be integrated directly. We note that no boundary condition (neither in the subcritical case nor in the supercritical one) would then be required for η_n so that (2.23), (2.24) would have to be modified. But we do not want to go into the details since this nongeneric situation seldom occurs in numerical simulations.

To conclude there remains to verify the hypothesis (i) of the Hille-Yosida theorem, that is:

Lemma 2.3. *The domain $D(A)$ of A is dense in H , and the operator A is closed.*

Proof. We first verify that the orthogonal in H of $D(A)$, $D(A)^\perp$, is reduced to $\{0\}$.

Let v be an element of $D(A)^\perp$. Since $A + \mu_0 I$ is onto, there exists $u \in D(A)$ such that $(A + \mu_0 I) u = v$. Then:

$$0 = (v, u)_H = \left((A + \mu_0 I) u, u \right)_H \geq \mu_0 \|u\|_H^2;$$

hence $u = v = 0$, which implies that $D(A)^\perp = \{0\}$, and $D(A)$ is dense in H .

To show that A is closed, we consider a sequence $(u_j, v_j, \psi_j) = U_j$ of $D(A)$, such that :

$$(2.54) \quad U_j \longrightarrow U \text{ in } H,$$

$$(2.55) \quad AU_j = F_j \longrightarrow F \text{ in } H,$$

and we want to verify that $U = (u, v, \psi) \in D(A)$ and $F = AU$, so that the graph of A is closed.

Thanks to (2.54), we know that

$$(2.56) \quad u_j \longrightarrow u \text{ in } H_u \subset L^2(\mathcal{M}),$$

$$(2.57) \quad v_j \longrightarrow v \text{ in } L^2(\mathcal{M}).$$

We also find from (2.25) and (2.55) that

$$(2.58) \quad \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial^2 v_j}{\partial x^2} + f u_j \longrightarrow F_2 \text{ in } L^2(\mathcal{M}).$$

Hence the sequence $(\partial v_j / \partial x)_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ is bounded in $L^2(\mathcal{M})$, and thanks to (2.57) we obtain that $v_x \in L^2(\mathcal{M})$.

In view of proving that $(u_x, \psi_x) \in L^2(\mathcal{M})$, we consider the decomposition in normal modes. Thanks to (2.54), we have for every $n \geq 1$:

$$(2.59) \quad u_{j,n} \longrightarrow u_n \text{ in } L^2(0, L_1),$$

$$(2.60) \quad v_{j,n} \longrightarrow v_n \text{ in } L^2(0, L_1),$$

$$(2.61) \quad \psi_{j,n} \longrightarrow \psi_n \text{ in } L^2(0, L_1),$$

and the quantities $\sum_{n \geq 1} |u_{j,n}|^2$, $\sum_{n \geq 1} |v_{j,n}|^2$ and $\sum_{n \geq 1} |\psi_{j,n}|^2$ are bounded uniformly in j .

Similarly, we infer from (2.55) that for every $n \geq 1$ the following convergences in $L^2(0, L_1)$:

$$(2.62) \quad \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial^2 u_{j,n}}{\partial x^2} - f v_n - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \frac{\partial^2 \psi_{j,n}}{\partial x^2} = F_{u,n}^j \longrightarrow F_{u,n},$$

$$(2.63) \quad \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial^2 v_{j,n}}{\partial x^2} + f u_n = F_{v,n}^j \longrightarrow F_{v,n},$$

$$(2.64) \quad \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial^2 \psi_{j,n}}{\partial x^2} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} \frac{\partial^2 u_{j,n}}{\partial x^2} = F_{\psi,n}^j \longrightarrow F_{\psi,n},$$

and the quantities $\sum_{n \geq 1} |F_{u,n}^j|^2$, $\sum_{n \geq 1} |F_{v,n}^j|^2$ and $\sum_{n \geq 1} |F_{\psi,n}^j|^2$ are bounded uniformly in j .

Combining (2.62) and (2.64), we find that:

$$(2.65) \quad \frac{\partial^2 u_{j,n}}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{\bar{U}_0^2 - N^2/\lambda_n^2} (\bar{U}_0 F_{u,n}^j + f \bar{U}_0 v_{j,n} + \frac{F_{\psi,n}^j}{\lambda_n});$$

hence the $(\partial u_{j,n}/\partial x)_{j \geq 1}$ are bounded in $L^2(0, L_1)$ and $(du_n/dx) \in L^2(0, L_1)$. Moreover, we find that⁷

$$(2.66) \quad \sum_{n \geq 1} \left| \frac{\partial^2 u_{j,n}}{\partial x^2} \right|^2 \leq \frac{4}{\min_{n \geq 1} |\bar{U}_0^2 - N^2/\lambda_n^2|} \sum_{n \geq 1} (\bar{U}_0^2 |F_{u,n}^j|^2 + f^2 \bar{U}_0^2 |v_{j,n}|^2 + \left| \frac{F_{\psi,n}^j}{\lambda_n} \right|^2),$$

so that the latter quantity is bounded uniformly in j . This guarantees that $u_x \in L^2(\mathcal{M})$. Following the same idea, and using either (2.62) or (2.64), we also prove that $\psi_x \in L^2(\mathcal{M})$.

To insure that $U \in D(A)$, we need to verify that the modal boundary conditions (2.12) and (2.14) are satisfied by U . This is clear since the convergence of $(u_{j,n}, v_{j,n}, \psi_{j,n})$ to (u_n, v_n, ψ_n) is in fact in $H^1(0, L_1)$, so that the boundary conditions pass to the limit.

Finally, let us show that $AU = F$. Thanks to (2.54), we find that $AU_j \rightarrow AU$ in the distribution sense in \mathcal{M} , hence $AU = F$ in the sense of distributions on \mathcal{M} . We infer from $U \in D(A)$ that $AU \in L^2(\mathcal{M})$, and conclude that $AU = F$ in $L^2(\mathcal{M})$, which ends the proof of Lemma 2.3. \square

2.3.4. The case of nonhomogeneous boundary conditions.

In practical simulations, we want to solve the PEs with nonhomogeneous boundary conditions on U at $x = 0$ and $x = L_1$, that is U given respectively equal to $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$. We assume that these boundary values are derived from a solution \tilde{U} given or computed on a domain $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$ larger than \mathcal{M} ⁸.

We discussed in Section 2.3.3 above the case when $U^{g,l} = U^{g,r} = 0$. The issue is now to determine which components of $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$ are

⁷Thanks to (1.24), we know that $\min_{n \geq 1} |\bar{U}_0^2 - N^2/\lambda_n^2| > 0$.

⁸Assuming e.g. periodical boundary conditions for $\tilde{\mathcal{M}}$.

needed to obtain a well-posed problem. In this context all components of $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$ are available but we know (or surmise at this point) that they will not be all used, those used depending on the mode that we consider.

Based on the data $U^{g,l}, U^{g,r}$, let us now construct the following function $U^g = (u^g, v^g, \psi^g)$ depending on z and t and defined by:

$$(2.67) \quad (u^g, v^g, \psi^g)(z, t) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(u_n^g(t) \mathcal{U}_n(z), v_n^g(t) \mathcal{U}_n(z), \psi_n^g(t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) \right),$$

where (u_n^g, v_n^g, ψ_n^g) are found using the boundary values $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$ by:

$$(2.68) \quad \begin{cases} u_n^g(t) - \frac{1}{N} \psi_n^g(t) &= u_n^{g,l}(t) - \frac{1}{N} \psi_n^{g,l}(t), \\ v_n^g(t) &= v_n^{g,l}(t), \\ u_n^g(t) + \frac{1}{N} \psi_n^g(t) &= u_n^{g,r}(t) + \frac{1}{N} \psi_n^{g,r}(t), \end{cases} \quad 1 \leq n \leq n_c,$$

$$(2.69) \quad \begin{cases} u_n^g(t) &= u_n^{g,l}(t), \\ v_n^g(t) &= v_n^{g,l}(t), \\ \psi_n^g(t) &= \psi_n^{g,l}(t), \end{cases} \quad n > n_c.$$

We note that U^g is a function of z and t only, and hence it does not depend on the horizontal coordinate x . Setting $F^\# = F - dU^g/dt$ and $U_0^\# = U_0 - U_0^g$ where $U_0^g = U^g(t=0)$, we will look for $U^\#$ solution of

$$(2.70) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dU^\#}{dt} + AU^\# = F^\#, \\ U^\#(t=0) = U_0^\#. \end{cases}$$

Like (2.16) this equation corresponds to the case with homogeneous boundary conditions. In order to apply Theorem 2.2 to (2.70), we would need to have

$$(2.71) \quad U_0^\# = U_0 - U_{t=0}^g \in D(A),$$

and

$$(2.72) \quad F^\#, \frac{dF^\#}{dt} \in L^1(O, T; H).$$

We will state in Theorem 2.4 below some assumptions on $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$ which guarantee that $U_0^\#$ and $F^\#$ satisfy (2.72) and (2.71). Writing $U = U^\# + U^g$, we find that U is solution of (2.1), and the boundary conditions of U at $x = 0$ and $x = L_1$ are those of U^g , that is for the subcritical modes ($1 \leq n \leq n_c$):

$$(2.73) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{-L_3}^0 u(0, z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz - \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \psi(0, z, t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz \\ \quad = \int_{-L_3}^0 u^{g,l}(z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz - \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \psi^{g,l}(z, t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 v(0, z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz = \int_{-L_3}^0 v^{g,l}(z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 u(L_1, z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz + \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \psi(L_1, z, t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz \\ \quad = \int_{-L_3}^0 u^{g,r}(z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz + \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \psi^{g,r}(z, t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz, \end{array} \right.$$

and for the supercritical ones ($n > n_c$):

$$(2.74) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{-L_3}^0 u(0, z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz = \int_{-L_3}^0 u^{g,l}(z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 v(0, z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz = \int_{-L_3}^0 v^{g,l}(z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \psi(0, z, t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz = \int_{-L_3}^0 \psi^{g,l}(z, t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz. \end{array} \right.$$

Thus we have established the following result:

Theorem 2.4. *Let H be the Hilbert space defined in (2.17) and A be the linear operator defined in (2.25) corresponding to the two-dimensional linearized Primitive Equations with vanishing viscosity. We are given the boundary values $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$ which are in $L^1(0, T; L^2(-L_3, 0)^3)$, together with their first time derivatives, and F and $F' = dF/dt \in L^1(0, T; L^2(\mathcal{M})^3)$.*

Then the initial value problem corresponding to equations (2.1), supplemented with the boundary conditions (2.73) and (2.74) is well-posed, that is for every initial data $U_0 \in U_0^g + D(A)^9$, there exists a unique solution $U \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; H)$ of (2.1) verifying (2.73) and (2.74), and $U(0) = U_0$.

2.3.5. The barotropic mode.

We now return to the mode constant in z , when $n = 0$. This mode does not raise any mathematical difficulty, but it is fundamental in the

⁹This means that U_0 has the same smoothness as a function of $D(A)$ and (2.73), (2.74) are satisfied at $t = 0$.

numerical simulations, since it carries much energy.

Integrating (2.5a), (2.5b), and (2.5e) on $(-L_3, 0)$ we find:

$$(2.75) \quad \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} - f v_0 + \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial x} = F_{u,0},$$

$$(2.76) \quad \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} + f u_0 = F_{v,0},$$

$$(2.77) \quad \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} = 0.$$

We propose to supplement this system with the following boundary conditions:

$$(2.78) \quad u_0(0, t) = u_l(t),$$

$$(2.79) \quad v_0(0, t) = v_l(t),$$

with u_l, v_l given (not necessarily zero, as in Section 2.3.4).

Then, since $\partial u_0 / \partial x = 0$, u_0 does not depend on x , and it is thus equal to $u_l(t)$ everywhere, so that (2.78) means in fact that

$$(2.80) \quad u_0(x, t) = u_l(t), \quad \forall (x, t) \in (0, L_1) \times \mathbb{R}_+^*.$$

Introducing (2.80) in (2.76), we find that:

$$(2.81) \quad \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} = F_{v,0} - f(\bar{U}_0 + u_l).$$

When we supplement (2.81) with the boundary condition (2.79), we have a simple well-posed problem and v_0 is given in terms of the data by integration along the characteristics.

Finally, once both u_0 and v_0 are known, equation (2.75) gives ϕ_0 , up to an additive constant (as expected):

$$(2.82) \quad \begin{aligned} \phi_0(x, t) &= \phi_0(0, t) + \int_0^x \{f v_0(x', t) - \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial t}(x', t)\} dx' \\ &= \phi_0(0, t) - x u_l'(t) + f \int_0^x v_0(x', t) dx'. \end{aligned}$$

2.4. Numerical Simulations. In this section and the next one, we describe the numerical simulations performed in the 2D linear and non-linear cases. We start by presenting the numerical scheme.

2.4.1. *Vertical Decomposition.* In the vertical direction, we proceed by normal modes decomposition as in (2.6), (2.7). From the numerical point of view, we will need to transform some grid-data into modal coefficients in the \mathcal{U}_m or \mathcal{W}_m bases of $L^2(-L_3, 0)$, and *vice versa*, using Fourier and inverse Fourier transforms for example.

Given a function f represented by its values f_l on a grid $z_l = -L_3 + l\Delta z$, $0 \leq l \leq l_{max}$, $\Delta z = L_3 / l_{max}$, we want to find its coefficients f_m in the modal decomposition (2.6)-(2.7), limited to $0 \leq m \leq M$. To this aim we use the second order central point integration method, with the z_l as collocation points. For the functions u , v and ϕ , we decompose them in the \mathcal{U}_m basis of $L^2(-L_3, 0)$. For $0 \leq m \leq M$:

$$(2.83) \quad \{u_m, v_m, \phi_m\} = \Delta z \sum_{l=0}^{l_{max}-1} \frac{\mathcal{U}_m(z_l) \cdot \{u, v, \phi\}(z_l) + \mathcal{U}_m(z_{l+1}) \cdot \{u, v, \phi\}(z_{l+1})}{2},$$

and for w and ψ , $1 \leq m \leq M$:

$$(2.84) \quad \{w_m, \psi_m\} = \Delta z \sum_{l=0}^{l_{max}-1} \frac{\mathcal{W}_m(z_l) \cdot \{w, \psi\}(z_l) + \mathcal{W}_m(z_{l+1}) \cdot \{w, \psi\}(z_{l+1})}{2}.$$

This approach which is that proposed by the physicists is different from the more mathematical approach to spectral and pseudo-spectral methods as in *e.g.* Bernardi and Maday (1997), Gottlieb and Hesthaven (2001). The advantage of such a choice is that the orthogonality relations (see Section 1.2) are satisfied from the numerical point of view. Further studies and comparisons of the two approaches will be needed in the future.

On the contrary, if the function is given by its modal coefficients, the values on the z -grid z_l , $0 \leq l \leq l_{max}$ is simply given by:

$$(2.85) \quad (u, v, \phi)(z_l) = \sum_{m=0}^M (u_m, v_m, \phi_m) \mathcal{U}_m(z_l),$$

$$(2.86) \quad (w, \psi)(z_l) = \sum_{m=0}^M (w_m, \psi_m) \mathcal{W}_m(z_l).$$

In the numerical simulations, we are given some initial data on the physical grid $(z_l)_{0 \leq l \leq l_{max}}$. We transform them into modal coefficients thanks to formulas (2.83) or (2.84), and if the problem is linear, we

keep them all along the computations, except for graphic purposes, for which we use the inverse formulas (2.85)-(2.86) to return to the physical space. Naturally, in the nonlinear case, we will need to operate (2.83)-(2.86) once at every time step, in order to avoid the computation of a convolution product, that would cost too much in term of CPU time and is not considered an appropriate (stable) numerical procedure. We compute the nonlinear terms of the equations in the physical space (x, z) thanks to Fourier and inverse Fourier transforms.

2.4.2. Finite Differences in Time and Space. Looking at the form of (2.13), we choose to discretize these equations in the horizontal direction with a finite differences method. Naturally, care has to be taken to the sign of the characteristic values, in order to take an upwind (hence stable) spatial discretization of the x -derivative. Whereas \bar{U}_0 and $\bar{U}_0 + N/\lambda_m$ are always positive, the third characteristic value of the m th mode, in the linear case, is $\bar{U}_0 - N/\lambda_m$ and can either be positive or negative for the actual physical values that we consider.

With this in mind, for every subcritical mode $m \leq n_c$, we discretize (2.15) as follows:

$$(2.87a) \quad \frac{\xi_{m,j}^{n+1} - \xi_{m,j}^n}{\Delta t^n} + (\bar{U}_0 + \frac{N}{\lambda_m}) \frac{\xi_{m,j}^n - \xi_{m,j-1}^n}{\Delta x} - f v_{m,j}^n = F_{\xi,m,j}^n - B_{\xi,m,j}^n,$$

$$(2.87b) \quad \frac{v_{m,j}^{n+1} - v_{m,j}^n}{\Delta t^n} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{v_{m,j}^n - v_{m,j-1}^n}{\Delta x} + f \frac{\xi_{m,j}^n + \eta_{m,j}^n}{2} = F_{v,m,j}^n - B_{v,m,j}^n,$$

$$(2.87c) \quad \frac{\eta_{m,j}^{n+1} - \eta_{m,j}^n}{\Delta t^n} + (\bar{U}_0 - \frac{N}{\lambda_m}) \frac{\eta_{m,j+1}^n - \eta_{m,j}^n}{\Delta x} - f v_{m,j}^n = F_{\eta,m,j}^n - B_{\eta,m,j}^n.$$

where the right-hand-side of (2.87) contains the nonlinear terms, computed explicitly thanks to an Adams-Bashforth scheme.

Equations (2.87a) and (2.87b) hold for $1 \leq j \leq J$, whereas (2.87c) is written for $0 \leq j \leq J-1$. There are no equations for $\xi_{m,0}^{n+1}$, $v_{m,0}^{n+1}$ and $\eta_{m,J}^{n+1}$, these quantities being given by the boundary conditions as required in (2.23), (2.24), see also Rousseau, Temam, and Tribbia (2005b). On the contrary, if $m > n_c$ (supercritical case), we propose

for $1 \leq j \leq J$ the discretized equations

(2.88a)

$$\frac{\xi_{m,j}^{n+1} - \xi_{m,j}^n}{\Delta t^n} + (\bar{U}_0 + \frac{N}{\lambda_m}) \frac{\xi_{m,j}^n - \xi_{m,j-1}^n}{\Delta x} - f v_{m,j}^n = F_{\xi,m,j}^n - B_{\xi,m,j}^n,$$

(2.88b)

$$\frac{v_{m,j}^{n+1} - v_{m,j}^n}{\Delta t^n} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{v_{m,j}^n - v_{m,j-1}^n}{\Delta x} + f \frac{\xi_{m,j}^n + \eta_{m,j}^n}{2} = F_{v,m,j}^n - B_{v,m,j}^n,$$

(2.88c)

$$\frac{\eta_{m,j}^{n+1} - \eta_{m,j}^n}{\Delta t^n} + (\bar{U}_0 - \frac{N}{\lambda_m}) \frac{\eta_{m,j}^n - \eta_{m,j-1}^n}{\Delta x} - f v_{m,j}^n = F_{\eta,m,j}^n - B_{\eta,m,j}^n.$$

Either $\xi_{m,0}^{n+1}$, $v_{m,0}^{n+1}$ and $\eta_{m,0}^{n+1}$ are given by the boundary conditions defined as in (2.23), (2.24) (see also Rousseau, Temam, and Tribbia (2005b), transparent boundary conditions case), or they satisfy the periodicity conditions (2.95) below (periodical case).

For every function $f(x, z, t)$, $f_{m,j}^n$ represents $f_m(x_j, t_n)$ for $0 \leq j \leq J$, $0 \leq n \leq n_{max}$, with

$$(2.89) \quad 0 = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_j < \dots < x_J = L,$$

$$(2.90) \quad 0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n < \dots < t_{n_{max}} = T,$$

$$(2.91) \quad \Delta x = x_{j+1} - x_j = \frac{L}{J},$$

$$(2.92) \quad \Delta t^n = t_{n+1} - t_n.$$

In the numerical experiments, we choose an homogeneous space discretization ($\Delta x = \text{const} = L/J$). For the sake of simplicity, we choose an explicit time-scheme, with a constant time-step Δt , which will be restricted by the well-known CFL condition to guarantee stability in the linear case:

$$(2.93) \quad \Delta t \leq \frac{\Delta x}{\max_{1 \leq m \leq M} (\bar{U}_0, \bar{U}_0 + \frac{N}{\lambda_m}, |\bar{U}_0 - \frac{N}{\lambda_m}|)} = \frac{\Delta x}{\bar{U}_0 + \frac{N}{\lambda_1}}.$$

When the equations are nonlinear, the characteristic values depend on time since \bar{U}_0 has to be replaced by $u + \bar{U}_0$, but we assume that the initial data is such that $|u_0| \ll \bar{U}_0$, which is physically relevant (Temam and Tribbia (2003)). We actually base our computations on the data in the already quoted article Temam and Tribbia (2003), that is the initial data is such that the ratio between the perturbation and the reference flow $\bar{U}_0 \mathbf{e}_x$ is less than 10%, which is physically relevant. In the case of numerical simulations with periodic boundary conditions,

we multiply the initial data of Temam and Tribbia (2003) by $\sin(\pi x/L)$ to make it periodic and avoid any boundary layer at $t = 0$.

2.5. Numerical Results. We present hereafter two different sets of numerical results. In Section 2.5.1 we resolve the nonlinear PEs in a domain $\Omega_0 = (0, L) \times (-L_3, 0)$ with periodic boundary conditions in the horizontal (x) direction, and $w = 0$ at $z = -L_3, 0$. These numerical results will provide the boundary conditions needed for the computations of Section 2.5.2 below. In Section 2.5.3 the transparent properties of the boundary conditions are introduced, and we compare the solutions computed in Section 2.5.1 and those of Section 2.5.2; this allows us to confirm the computational suitability and relevance of the boundary conditions that we have introduced.

The computations are done as follows. We fix M (the chosen number of modes) and compute $(u_m^0, v_m^0, \psi_m^0)_{0 < m \leq M}$ from the given data u^0, v^0, ψ^0 thanks to (2.83)-(2.84).

Then, for every mode $m \leq M$, we consider the modal equations (2.15) and their discretization (2.87)-(2.88), and supplement them with the appropriate boundary conditions, either (2.96) for the periodical case or (2.100)-(2.101) for the case of transparent boundary conditions. We recall here that for every m , $(\xi_m, \eta_m) = (u_m - N \psi_m / \lambda_m, u_m + N \psi_m / \lambda_m)$ will be the numerical unknowns to be computed, so that $(u_m, w_m, \psi_m, \phi_m)$ can be obtained with

$$(2.94a) \quad u_m(x, t) = \frac{\xi_m + \eta_m}{2}(x, t),$$

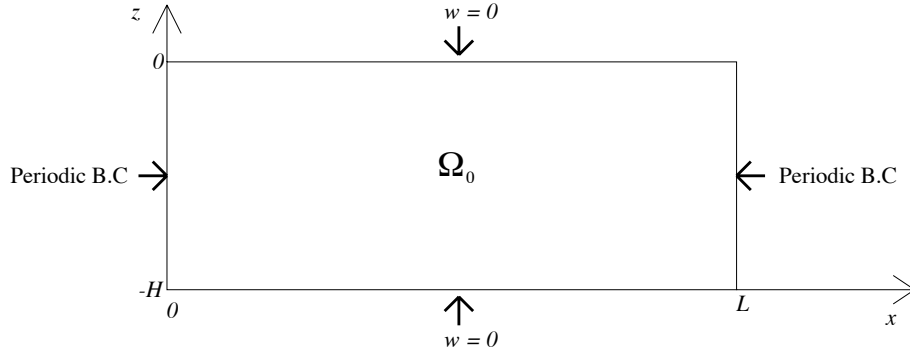
$$(2.94b) \quad w_m(x, t) = -\frac{u_{m_x}}{\lambda_m}(x, t),$$

$$(2.94c) \quad \psi_m(x, t) = \frac{N(\eta_m - \xi_m)}{2}(x, t),$$

$$(2.94d) \quad \phi_m(x, t) = -\frac{\psi_m}{\lambda_m}(x, t).$$

As a consequence, we will only consider the quantities (ξ_m, v_m, η_m) in the sequel, the other physical quantities being easily computed thanks to (2.94).

2.5.1. Periodic boundary conditions for the large domain Ω_0 . In the periodical case, we consider the following modal boundary conditions:

FIGURE 1. Domain Ω_0

$$(2.95a) \quad \xi_m(0, t) = \xi_m(L, t),$$

$$(2.95b) \quad v_m(0, t) = v_m(L, t),$$

$$(2.95c) \quad \eta_m(0, t) = \eta_m(L, t).$$

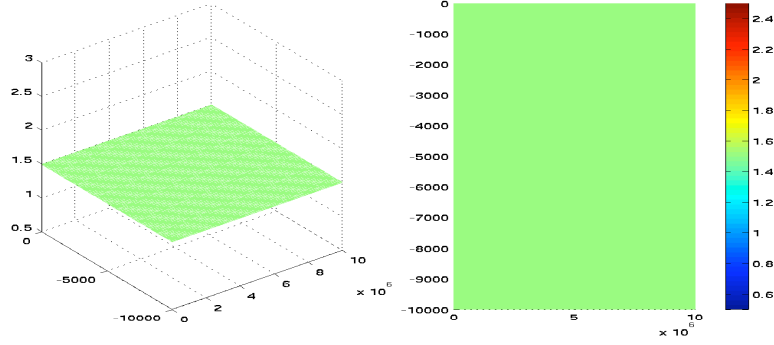
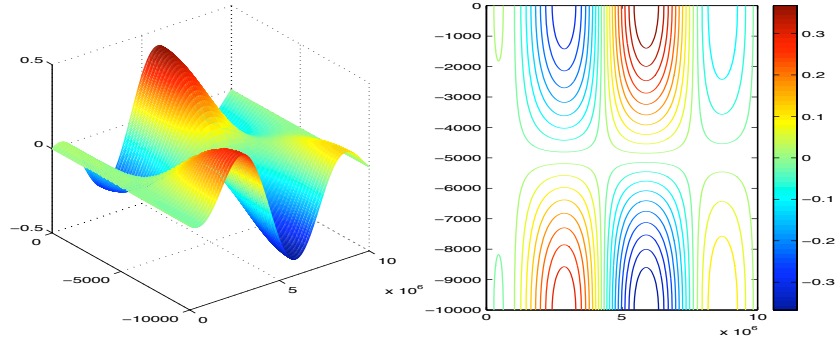
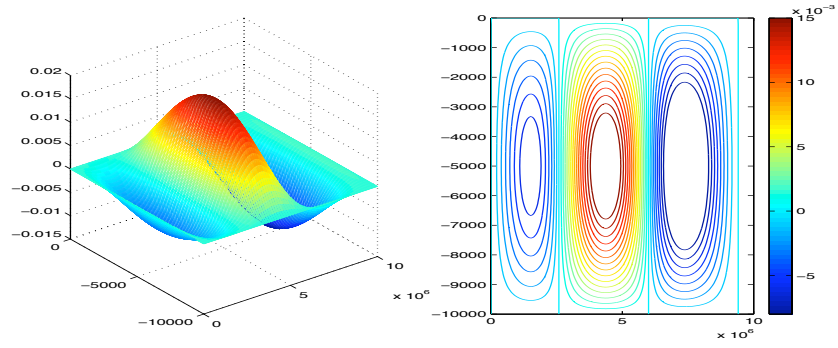
For each time step $\Delta t^n = \Delta t$ satisfying (2.93) we compute the unknown functions $(\xi_m^{n+1}, v_m^{n+1}, \eta_m^{n+1})$ thanks to (2.87) and (2.88), with the numerical boundary conditions:

$$(2.96a) \quad \xi_{m,0}^{n+1} = \xi_{m,J}^{n+1},$$

$$(2.96b) \quad v_{m,0}^{n+1} = v_{m,J}^{n+1},$$

$$(2.96c) \quad \eta_{m,0}^{n+1} = \eta_{m,J}^{n+1}.$$

The following figures plot u , v and ψ in the domain Ω_0 at two different times. Figures 2, 3 and 4 represent the initial data ($t = 0$) for these three quantities, whereas Figures 5, 6 and 7 represent u , v and ψ at $t = t_1 > 0$.

FIGURE 2. Periodic Boundary Condition. Initial data u_0 .FIGURE 3. Periodic Boundary Condition. Initial data v_0 .FIGURE 4. Periodic Boundary Condition. Initial data ψ_0 .

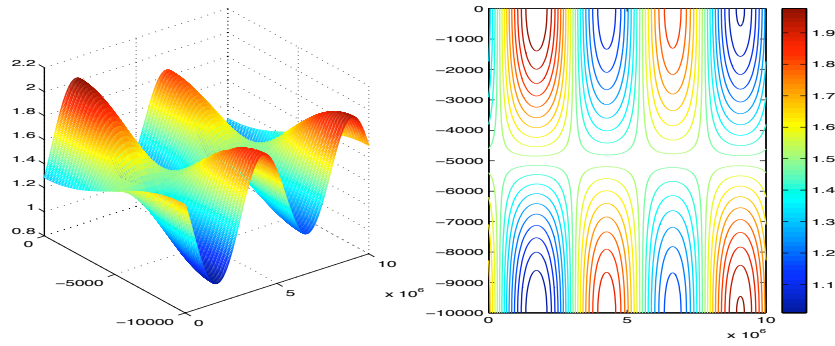


FIGURE 5. Periodic Boundary Condition. Values of u at $t = t_1$.

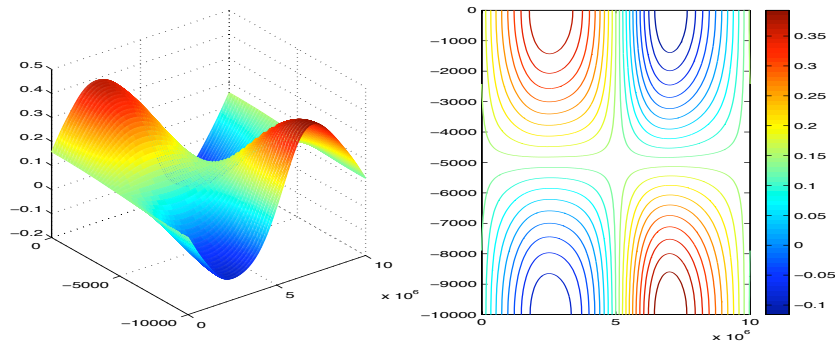


FIGURE 6. Periodic Boundary Condition. Values of v at $t = t_1$.

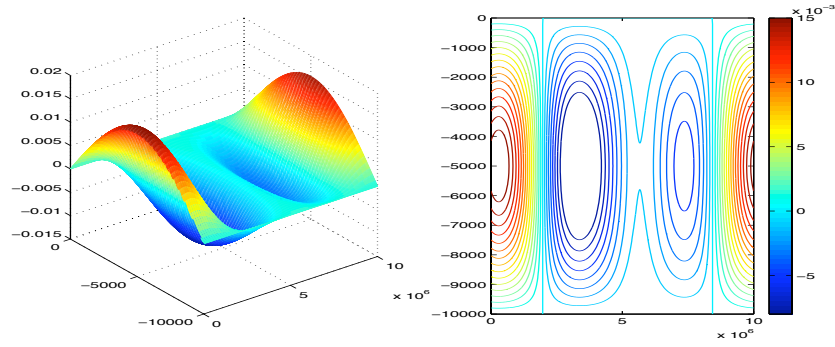
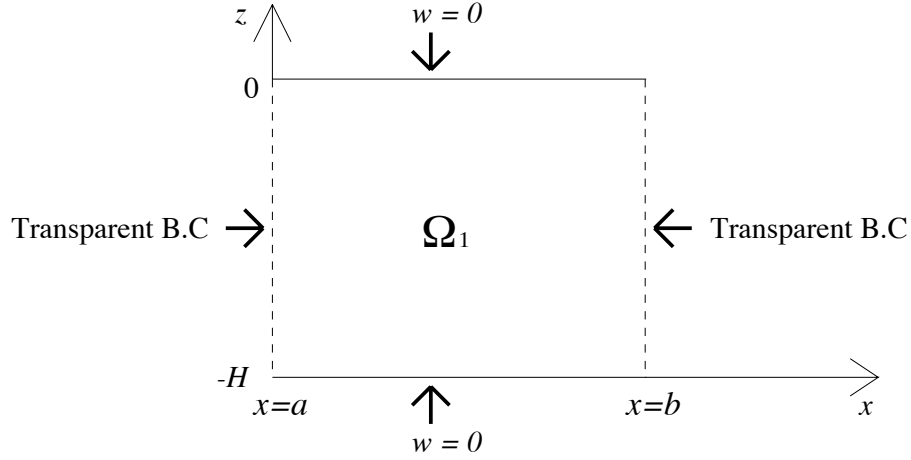


FIGURE 7. Periodic Boundary Condition. Values of ψ at $t = t_1$.

FIGURE 8. Subdomain Ω_1

2.5.2. *Transparent boundary conditions for the subdomain $\Omega_1 \subset \Omega_0$.* We now intend to simulate the PEs in the subdomain $\Omega_1 = (a, b) \times (-L_3, 0)$, and the boundary conditions at $x = a$ and b are those considered in the linear case, see (2.23) and (2.24); see also Rousseau, Temam, and Tribbia (2005b). In the numerical simulations below we will consider a domain $\Omega_1 = (a, b) \times (-L_3, 0)$ such that $0 < a < b < L$, so that Ω_1 is fully imbedded in $\Omega_0 = (0, L) \times (-L_3, 0)$. The space discretization points are now changed to $x_j = a + j(b - a)/J$, $0 \leq j \leq J$. At the boundaries $x = a$ and $x = b$, we will consider the nonhomogeneous form of the transparent boundary conditions of (2.23), (2.24). We use the computations of Section 2.5.1 above to provide the right-hand-side of the boundary conditions (2.98) and (2.99) below, and afterwards use them for comparison in the whole subdomain Ω_1 . These boundary conditions, expressed in a general way, are given in (2.23), (2.24). They consist in *an infinite set of integral boundary conditions*. For example:

$$(2.97) \quad \int_{-L_3}^0 v(a, z, t) \mathcal{U}_m(z) dz = \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{v}(a, z, t) \mathcal{U}_m(z) dz, \quad \forall m \leq M,$$

where $\tilde{U} = (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}, \tilde{w}, \tilde{\psi}, \tilde{\phi})$ are known functions, computed in the domain Ω_0 using the periodic boundary conditions (see Section 2.5.1 above). Hence, for every subcritical mode ($m \leq m_c$) and every time $t > 0$, we

have:

$$(2.98a) \quad \xi_m(a, t) = \tilde{\xi}_m(a, t),$$

$$(2.98b) \quad v_m(a, t) = \tilde{v}_m(a, t),$$

$$(2.98c) \quad \eta_m(b, t) = \tilde{\eta}_m(b, t),$$

where $\tilde{\xi}_m$ and $\tilde{\eta}_m$ are defined as usual.

For the supercritical modes, we set for every $t > 0$:

$$(2.99a) \quad \xi_m(a, t) = \tilde{\xi}_m(a, t),$$

$$(2.99b) \quad v_m(a, t) = \tilde{v}_m(a, t),$$

$$(2.99c) \quad \eta_m(a, t) = \tilde{\eta}_m(a, t).$$

To implement these boundary conditions, we discretize equations (2.15) with the finite differences method, taking into account the sign of $\bar{U}_0 - N/\lambda_m$ for the discretization of the first x -derivative of η_m in equation (2.15c) (see equations (2.87) and (2.88) of Section 2.2 above).

For each time step $\Delta t^n = \Delta t$ satisfying (2.93) we compute the unknown functions $(\xi_m^{n+1}, v_m^{n+1}, \eta_m^{n+1})$ thanks to (2.87) and (2.88), with the numerical boundary conditions:

$$(2.100a) \quad \xi_{m,0}^{n+1} = \tilde{\xi}_m(a, t_{n+1}),$$

$$(2.100b) \quad v_{m,0}^{n+1} = \tilde{v}_m(a, t_{n+1}),$$

$$(2.100c) \quad \eta_{m,J}^{n+1} = \tilde{\eta}_m(b, t_{n+1}),$$

if m is subcritical ($m \leq m_c$). If m is supercritical ($m > m_c$), we set

$$(2.101a) \quad \xi_{m,0}^{n+1} = \tilde{\xi}_m(a, t_{n+1}),$$

$$(2.101b) \quad v_{m,0}^{n+1} = \tilde{v}_m(a, t_{n+1}),$$

$$(2.101c) \quad \eta_{m,0}^{n+1} = \tilde{\eta}_m(a, t_{n+1}).$$

The following figures plot u , v and ψ in the domain Ω_1 at two different times. Figures 9, 10 and 11 represent the initial data ($t = 0$) for these three quantities, whereas Figures 12, 13 and 14 represent u , v and ψ at $t = t_1 > 0$.

Here, one can see that Figures 12, 13 and 14 respectively match well with Figures 5, 6 and 7 in the domain Ω_1 .

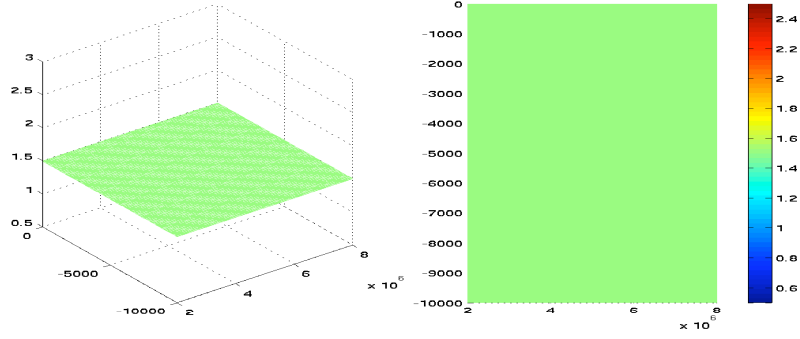


FIGURE 9. Transparent Boundary Condition. Initial data u_0 .

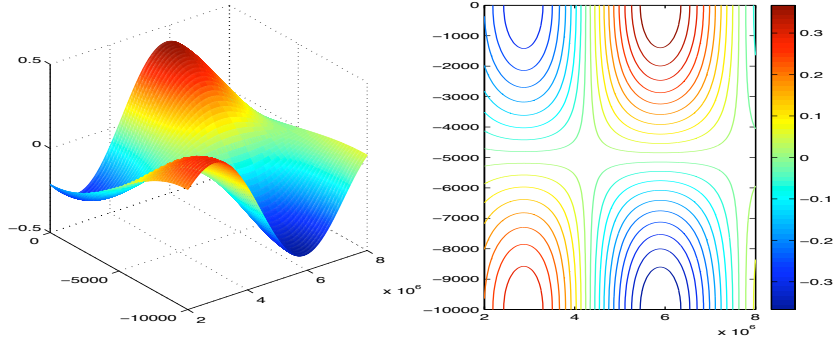


FIGURE 10. Transparent Boundary Condition. Initial data v_0 .

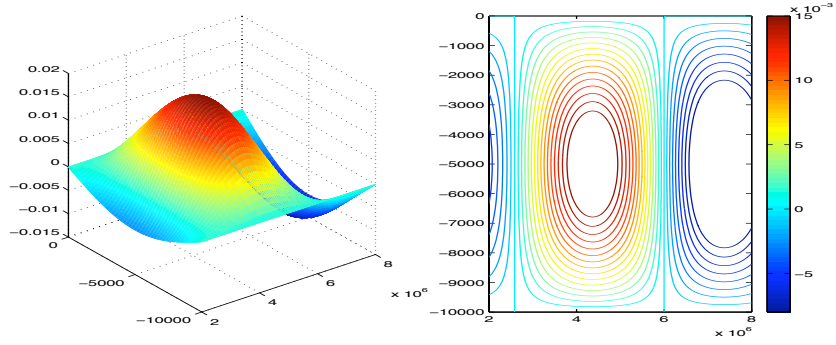


FIGURE 11. Transparent Boundary Condition. Initial data ψ_0 .

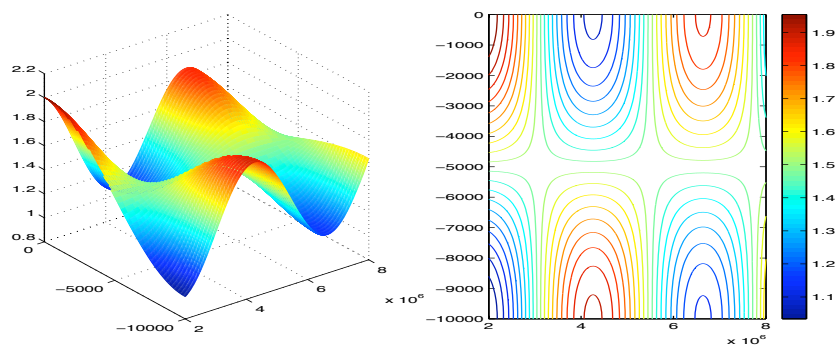


FIGURE 12. Transparent Boundary Condition. Values of u at $t = t_1$.

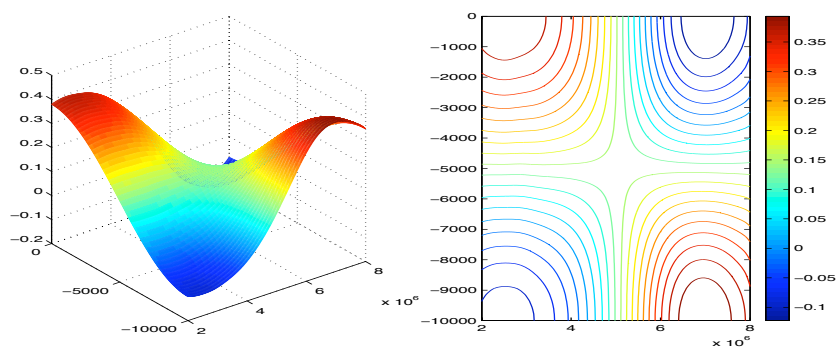


FIGURE 13. Transparent Boundary Condition. Values of v at $t = t_1$.

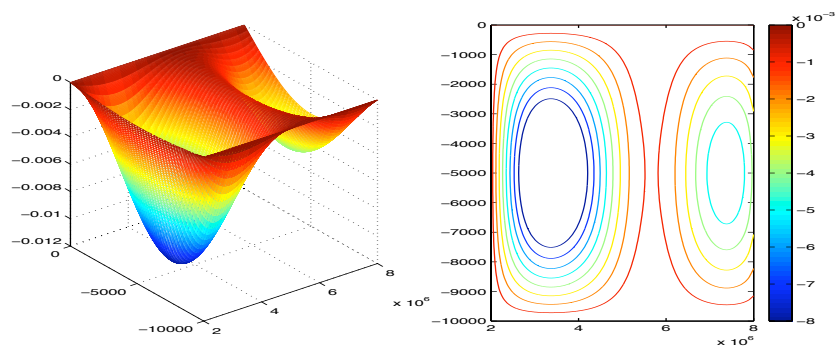
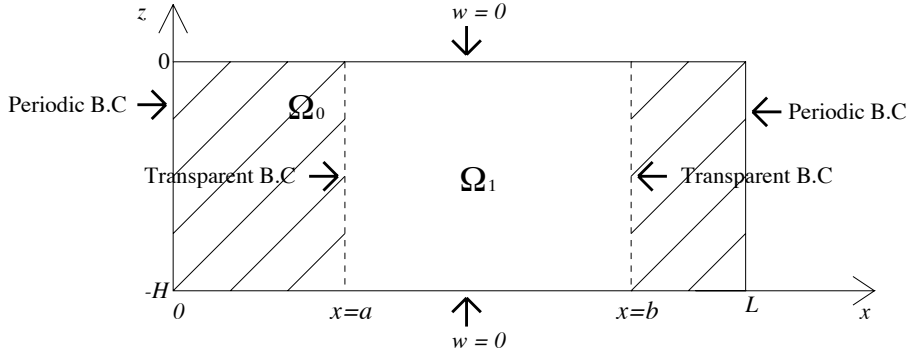


FIGURE 14. Transparent Boundary Condition. Values of ψ at $t = t_1$.

FIGURE 15. Subdomains Ω_0 and Ω_1

2.5.3. Comparisons. In order to quantitatively confirm what can be observed, we finally choose an interior point $(x_0, z_0) = (5.8 \times 10^6, -4.0 \times 10^3) \in \Omega_1$, and plot in Figure 16 the values of $(u, v, \psi)(x_0, z_0, t)$ computed in Ω_1 with transparent boundary conditions, compared to the same quantities computed in Ω_0 with periodic boundary conditions. The results are similar if one considers another choice of (x_0, z_0) ; this shows the transparency property of the boundary conditions (2.98)-(2.99).

In the left column of Figure 16, we plot $(u, v, \psi)(x_0, z_0, t)$, these quantities being computed with the two types of boundary conditions. In the right column, we plot the corresponding relative errors $|f_{\Omega_0} - f_{\Omega_1}|/|f_{\Omega_0}|$ where f is successively u , v and ψ . The reader might think that the relative error reaches some local high values, but this is actually due to the fact that the quantity u_{Ω_0} (or v_{Ω_0} , ψ_{Ω_0}) vanishes; these local maximum are not meaningful.

3. SPACE DIMENSION 2.5

3.1. Motivations. We now pursue our study with a simplified 3D case, in which we allow the unknown functions to mildly depend on the y variable. This case, whose motivations are given below, is called the 2.5 dimension case.

The numerical simulations performed in Section 2 were mainly motivated by computational preoccupations and the need to support the idea that the proposed boundary conditions are computationally feasible and lead indeed to well-posedness. In view of performing (in dimension two) *computations of physical significance*, the last author expressed the wish that the flow were a perturbation of a geostrophic

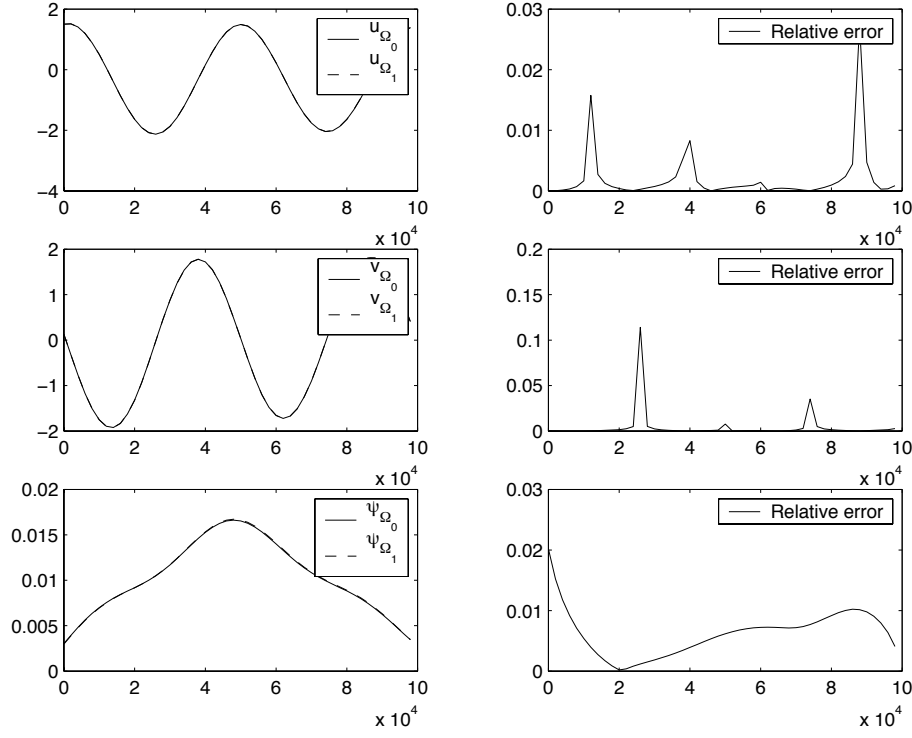


FIGURE 16. Computations of $(u, v, \psi)(x_0, z_0, t)$ with two different types of boundary conditions (left). Relative errors (right).

flow (which is not the case in Section 2). Now, the geostrophic equation

$$(3.1) \quad p_y = -\rho f u,$$

implies that there does not exist any geostrophic solution depending only on x and z ¹⁰. In this context it is then necessary, even in dimension two, to introduce some y -dependence. A number of natural choices had to be abandoned, in particular the use of a few Fourier modes in y for a Lorentz type model. Indeed this model would produce undesirable Gibbs phenomena when we approximate the periodic extension of the function $\sigma(y) = y$ on $[0, L_2]$, this function being introduced in the model by (3.1). In this way we were led to choose, for the y -direction, a three-mode linear finite element model. In this section, we present the full derivation of the model and study the well-posedness of the linearized equations, leaving for further studies the nonlinear case and the numerical studies.

¹⁰ Ox is the local west-east direction, Oy is the local south-north direction, and Oz is the ascendant vertical.

This section is organized as follows. The model is derived in Section 3.2. We first derive the Galerkin finite element approximation based on the use of three piecewise linear elements in the direction y ; we thus arrive at three coupled systems, each one similar to the 2D primitive equations in the variables x and z (and t). We then perform the normal mode decomposition of these equations in the direction z as in Section 2, the normal modes in z being either sines or cosines (depending on the functions), and these sines and cosines are the eigenfunctions of the two-point boundary value Sturm-Liouville problem (1.16)-(1.17) (Temam and Tribbia (2003)). At this stage, each mode consists of three coupled equations for the functions of the variables x and t (Section 3.2.2). We finally introduce, in Section 3.2.3, the boundary conditions for the latest systems in x and t , the boundary conditions depending on the nature of the mode (subcritical or supercritical), the subcritical modes being the mathematically most challenging and physically most relevant ones. In Section 3.3 the objectives are as follows: we first establish, in the absence of the zero mode, the well-posedness of the linearized PEs, all the non-zero modes taken into account. We then pay special attention to the mode zero (barotropic part), and finally consider the case of nonhomogeneous boundary conditions; we classically reduce this case to the homogeneous case by homogenization of the boundary conditions. We consider in Section 3.4 a related model, physically interesting but with fewer degrees of freedom. The well-posedness of this model is addressed in a similar way as in Sections 3.2 and 3.3 for the first model. For this model we only emphasize the parts of the proof and the discussions which are different from the first model. The actual numerical simulations will be performed and discussed in a separate work.

3.2. The 2.5D Primitive Equations. We rewrite the 3D primitive equations for the ocean and the atmosphere without viscosity with the same notations as in (1.1)

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{cases} \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_t + (\tilde{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \nabla) \tilde{\mathbf{v}} + \tilde{w} \mathbf{v}_z + f \mathbf{k} \times \tilde{\mathbf{v}} + \frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla \tilde{p} = F_{\tilde{\mathbf{v}}}, \\ \tilde{p}_z = -\tilde{\rho} g, \\ \nabla \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{v}} + \tilde{w}_z = 0, \\ \tilde{T}_t + (\tilde{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \nabla) \tilde{T} + \tilde{w} \tilde{T}_z = Q_{\tilde{T}}, \\ \tilde{\rho} = \rho_0 (1 - \alpha (\tilde{T} - T_0)). \end{cases}$$

Here $\tilde{\mathbf{v}} = (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v})$ is the horizontal velocity, \tilde{w} the vertical velocity; $\tilde{\rho}$ is the density, \tilde{p} the pressure, and \tilde{T} the temperature; ∇ denotes the horizontal gradient operator; $\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_t = \partial \mathbf{v} / \partial t$, etc. The independent variables are $(x, y, z) \in \mathcal{M} = (0, L_1) \times (0, L_2) \times (-L_3, 0)$, and $t > 0$.

As said before, in the physical context the forcing terms $F_{\tilde{\mathbf{v}}} = (F_{\tilde{u}}, F_{\tilde{v}})$ and $Q_{\tilde{T}}$ vanish, but we introduce them here for mathematical generality and, below, to study the case of nonhomogeneous boundary conditions by homogenization of the boundary conditions.

After introducing the basic stratified flow, following the steps of Section 1, we reach the following system with five equations and five unknowns:

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{cases} u_t + \bar{U}_0 u_x - f v + \phi_x = 0, \\ v_t + \bar{U}_0 v_x + f(\bar{U}_0 + u) + \phi_y = 0, \\ \psi_t + \bar{U}_0 \psi_x + N^2 w = 0, \\ u_x + v_y + w_z = 0, \\ \phi_z = \psi. \end{cases}$$

The functions u, v, \dots , are related to \tilde{u}, \tilde{v} by (1.7).

3.2.1. Finite Element Expansion in the y -Direction. The aim is to find (and numerically study) a 2D version of (3.3), which is physically interesting. For that purpose we want the flow to be close to geostrophic equilibrium, so that $u = u^g + u'$, or $\tilde{u} = \bar{u} + u^g + u'$ ¹¹, etc., where u^g , etc. (and as well $\bar{u} + u^g$, etc.), are geostrophic, and u', v' , etc. are small compared to u^g, v^g , etc., which are themselves small compared to \bar{u}, \bar{v} , etc.

The geostrophic equation

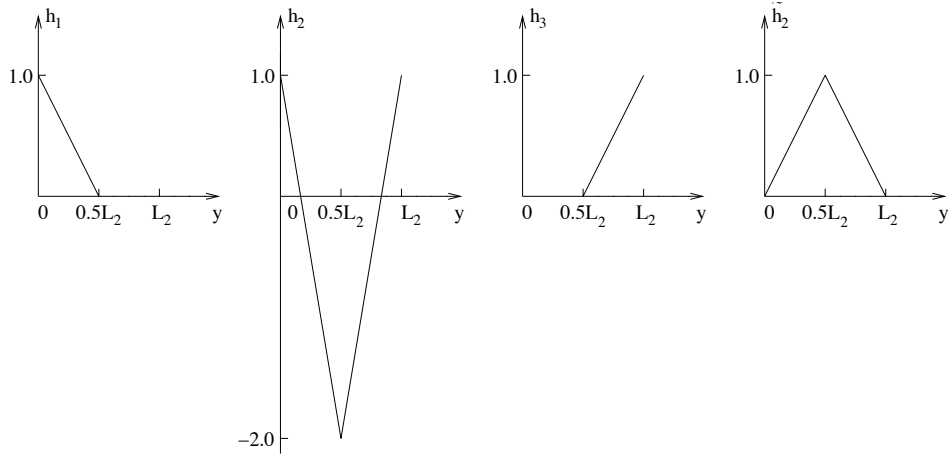
$$(3.4) \quad p_y^g = -\rho_0 f u^g$$

prevents us from taking functions $\tilde{u} = u^g + u$, $\tilde{p} = p^g + p$, \dots , independent of y . Indeed if we consider a space periodic approximation with two or three modes of the Fourier series in y , (3.4) will introduce the Fourier series expansion of

$$(3.5) \quad h(y) = y, \quad 0 < y < L_2,$$

and, as is well-known, the discontinuity of (the periodic extension of) h leads to numerical oscillations.

¹¹The notations u', v' , etc. are not used in the sequel.

FIGURE 17. The hat functions h_1 , h_2 , h_3 and \tilde{h}_2 .

Hence our 2.5D model will allow linear variations in y , and, in view of (3.4) it is then natural to introduce piecewise linear finite elements in the y direction. We introduce one middle point $0.5L_2$ in the middle of the interval $(0, L_2)$: 0 , L_2 play the role of boundaries, and values at $0.5L_2$ play the role of the flow “independent of y ”. We introduce three hat functions (finite elements) h_1 , h_2 , and h_3 (see Figure 3.2.1) corresponding to the points 0 , $0.5L_2$, and L_2 . Instead of the usual hat function \tilde{h}_2 (see Figure 3.2.1), we use h_2 such that h_1 , h_2 , and h_3 are *orthogonal*.

We now look for approximate solutions of (3.3) of the form of

$$(3.6) \quad \begin{cases} u \simeq u_1(x, z, t)h_1(y) + u_2(x, z, t)h_2(y) + u_3(x, z, t)h_3(y), \\ v \simeq v_1(x, z, t)h_1(y) + v_2(x, z, t)h_2(y) + v_3(x, z, t)h_3(y), \\ w \simeq w_1(x, z, t)h_1(y) + w_2(x, z, t)h_2(y) + w_3(x, z, t)h_3(y), \\ \phi \simeq \phi_1(x, z, t)h_1(y) + \phi_2(x, z, t)h_2(y) + \phi_3(x, z, t)h_3(y), \\ \psi \simeq \psi_1(x, z, t)h_1(y) + \psi_2(x, z, t)h_2(y) + \psi_3(x, z, t)h_3(y), \end{cases}$$

and consider the corresponding finite elements (Galerkin) approximation of (3.3). We then introduce the expressions (3.6) for u , v , w , ϕ and ψ into the system (3.3), multiply each equation by h_1 , h_2 and h_3 respectively, and integrate over $(0, 1)$. Thanks to the orthogonality of

h_1, h_2 and h_3 , we obtain the following system:

$$(3.7) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_t + \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{u}_x + \boldsymbol{\phi}_x - f \mathbf{v} = 0, \\ \mathbf{v}_t + \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{v}_x + f \mathbf{u} + \Lambda \boldsymbol{\phi} + \mathbf{f} = 0, \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}_t + \bar{U}_0 \boldsymbol{\psi}_x + N^2 \mathbf{w} = 0, \\ \mathbf{u}_x + \Lambda \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}_z = 0, \\ \boldsymbol{\psi} = \boldsymbol{\phi}_z. \end{cases}$$

Here

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u} &= (u_1, u_2, u_3)^T, & \mathbf{v} &= (v_1, v_2, v_3)^T, & \boldsymbol{\phi} &= (\phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3)^T, \\ \boldsymbol{\psi} &= (\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3)^T, & \mathbf{w} &= (w_1, w_2, w_3)^T, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$(3.8) \quad \Lambda = \frac{1}{L_2} \begin{pmatrix} -3 & -9 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & 0 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & 9 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{f} = \frac{1}{L_2} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{3}{2} f \bar{U}_0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} f \bar{U}_0 \\ \frac{3}{2} f \bar{U}_0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Note that the matrix Λ which has the physical dimension of $length^{-1}$ can be basically seen as the discretized form, in the context of this Galerkin procedure, of the differential operator $\partial/\partial y$.

We denote by $\mathcal{M}' = (0, L_1) \times (-L_3, 0)$ the two-dimensional spatial domain for the system (3.7).

3.2.2. The normal mode expansion. As in Section 2 for the 2D case, we consider a normal mode expansion of the solutions of system (3.7). That is, we look for solutions of this system in the form:

$$(3.9) \quad \begin{cases} (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \boldsymbol{\phi}) = \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathcal{U}_n(z) (\mathbf{u}_n, \mathbf{v}_n, \boldsymbol{\phi}_n)(x, t), \\ (\mathbf{w}, \boldsymbol{\psi}) = \sum_{n \geq 1} \mathcal{W}_n(z) (\mathbf{w}_n, \boldsymbol{\psi}_n)(x, t). \end{cases}$$

Here $\mathbf{u}_n, \mathbf{v}_n$, etc., are vector functions as \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} , etc., but are independent of z . We refer the reader to Section 1 (or Temam and Tribbia (2003)) for the justification of the normal mode expansion. The specifications of the eigenfunctions \mathcal{U}_n and \mathcal{W}_n given in Section 2 are repeated here for convenience of the reader:

$$(3.10) \quad \begin{cases} \mathcal{U}_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{L_3}}, \text{ and } \mathcal{U}_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L_3}} \cos(\lambda_n z) & \text{for } n \geq 1, \\ \mathcal{W}_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{L_3}} \sin(\lambda_n z) & \text{for } n \geq 1, \end{cases}$$

where $\lambda_n = n\pi/L_3$. We observe that, for $n, m \geq 1$,

$$(3.11) \quad \begin{cases} \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathcal{U}_n(z) \mathcal{U}_m(z) \, dz = \delta_{n,m}, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathcal{W}_n(z) \mathcal{W}_m(z) \, dz = \delta_{n,m}, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathcal{U}_n(z) \mathcal{W}_m(z) \, dz = 0, \\ \mathcal{U}'_n(z) = -\lambda_n \mathcal{W}_n(z), \\ \mathcal{W}'_n(z) = \lambda_n \mathcal{U}_n(z). \end{cases}$$

We then introduce (3.9) into the system (3.7). For each $n \geq 0$, we multiply each equation by \mathcal{U}_n (or \mathcal{W}_n for the 3rd and 5th equations), and integrate over $(-L_3, 0)$. When $n = 0$, we obtain a system for \mathbf{u}_0 , \mathbf{v}_0 and ϕ_0 only:

$$(3.12) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_{0t} + \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{u}_{0x} + \phi_{0x} - f \mathbf{v}_0 = 0, \\ \mathbf{v}_{0t} + \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{v}_{0x} + f \mathbf{u}_0 + \Lambda \phi_0 + \mathbf{f}_0 = 0, \\ \mathbf{u}_{0x} + \Lambda \mathbf{v}_0 = 0. \end{cases}$$

Here Λ is the same as in (3.8), and

$$(3.13) \quad \mathbf{f}_0 = \sqrt{L_3} \mathbf{f}$$

When $n \geq 1$, the corresponding system for each mode has the same form:

$$(3.14) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_{nt} + \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{u}_{nx} + \phi_{nx} - f \mathbf{v}_n = 0, \\ \mathbf{v}_{nt} + \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{v}_{nx} + f \mathbf{u}_n + \Lambda \phi_n = 0, \\ \psi_{nt} + \bar{U}_0 \psi_{nx} + N^2 \mathbf{w}_n = 0, \\ \mathbf{u}_{nx} + \Lambda \mathbf{v}_n + \lambda_n \mathbf{w}_n = 0, \\ -\lambda_n \phi_n = \psi_n. \end{cases}$$

From the last two equations we notice that

$$(3.15) \quad \phi_n = -\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \psi_n, \quad \mathbf{w}_n = -\frac{1}{\lambda_n} (\mathbf{u}_{nx} + \Lambda \mathbf{v}_n),$$

which means that ϕ_n and \mathbf{w}_n are determined by the other three unknowns, they are *diagnostic variables*. Then we can eliminate ϕ_n and

\mathbf{w}_n in (3.14), and obtain a system for \mathbf{u}_n , \mathbf{v}_n and ψ_n , for each $n \geq 1$:

$$(3.16) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_{nt} + \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{u}_{nx} - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \psi_{nx} - f \mathbf{v}_n = 0, \\ \mathbf{v}_{nt} + \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{v}_{nx} + f \mathbf{u}_n - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \Lambda \psi_n = 0, \\ \psi_{nt} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} \mathbf{u}_{nx} + \bar{U}_0 \psi_{nx} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} \Lambda \mathbf{v}_n = 0. \end{cases}$$

In Section 3.2.3 we will present the boundary conditions at $x = 0$ and L_1 for the modes $n \geq 1$. These boundary conditions will ensure the well-posedness of the system (3.7), which we are going to establish in Section 3.3. Due to its different, and somehow irregular form, the system (3.12) of the zero mode will be treated separately at the end of Section 3.3.

3.2.3. Boundary Conditions at $x = 0, L_1$. The analysis by which we determine the boundary conditions for the systems (3.16), and ultimately for (3.7), is similar to that in the 2D case. We will review the spirit of the analysis here for the sake of completeness, and then list the boundary conditions that we propose for the systems (3.16).

The matrix associated with the coefficients of the first order terms with respect to x reads:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{U}_0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \\ 0 & \bar{U}_0 & 0 \\ -\frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} & 0 & \bar{U}_0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

There are three eigenvalues to this matrix, namely $\bar{U}_0 + N/\lambda_n$, \bar{U}_0 and $\bar{U}_0 - N/\lambda_n$. Because \bar{U}_0 and λ_n are positive, each mode has at least two positive eigenvalues. However, as before and depending on n , the third eigenvalue $\bar{U}_0 - 1/\lambda_n$ can be either positive or negative for the actual (physical) values of \bar{U}_0 . We say that the corresponding mode is supercritical in the first case, and subcritical in the second case. The supercritical modes require three boundary conditions at $x = 0$, while the subcritical modes require two boundary conditions at $x = 0$ and one at $x = L_1$. This mandates that we impose different boundary conditions according to the type of the modes.

We first note that the sequence $\{\lambda_n\}$ is monotone and $\lambda_n \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Therefore there are only a finite number of subcritical modes, which however are the most challenging and also the most important ones as they carry much energy.

We continue to denote by n_c the number of subcritical modes, which is defined as in (1.23):

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda_{n_c} &= \frac{n_c \pi}{L_3} < \frac{1}{\bar{U}_0}, \\ \lambda_{n_c+1} &= \frac{(n_c + 1) \pi}{L_3} > \frac{1}{\bar{U}_0}.\end{aligned}$$

Remark 3.1. When $\bar{U}_0 - N/\lambda_n = 0$ for some n , the mode will be neither subcritical, nor supercritical. But this can be easily avoided by modifying as necessary the velocity of the reference flow. For this reason we assume as in (1.24) that $\bar{U}_0 \neq N/\lambda_n$ for all n 's.

For the supercritical modes, i.e. when $n > n_c$, we take the natural boundary conditions:

$$(3.17) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_n(0, t) = 0, \\ \mathbf{v}_n(0, t) = 0, \\ \psi_n(0, t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

For the subcritical modes, i.e. when $1 \leq n \leq n_c$, we impose the boundary conditions in the following way:

$$(3.18) \quad \begin{cases} \xi_n(0, t) = 0, \\ \mathbf{v}_n(0, t) = 0, \\ \eta_n(L_1, t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

Here $\xi_n = \mathbf{u}_n - \psi_n/N$, $\mathbf{v}_n = \mathbf{v}_n$, and $\eta_n = \mathbf{u}_n + \psi_n/N$ are the three eigenvectors corresponding to $\bar{U}_0 + N/\lambda_n$, \bar{U}_0 and $\bar{U}_0 - N/\lambda_n$ respectively.

Remark 3.2. In this subsection the boundary conditions are given for each mode. The boundary conditions for the system (3.7) will come directly from (3.17) and (3.18), and will be presented later on (see (3.22) and (3.23)).

Remark 3.3. For most of this section the boundary conditions will be homogeneous. But at the end we will explain how to handle the non-homogeneous case. Some technicalities related to the so-called compatibility conditions will appear.

3.3. Well-Posedness of the Linear System.

3.3.1. *The functional setting.* We want to write (3.7) (the zero mode excluded, see Remark 3.4 below) as an initial value problem of the form

$$(3.19) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dU}{dt} + AU = F, \\ U(0) = U_0. \end{cases}$$

Here $U = U(t)$ stands for $(\mathbf{u}(t), \mathbf{v}(t), \boldsymbol{\psi}(t))$, and A is an unbounded operator in H with domain $D(A) \subset H$, and $U_0 \in D(A)$, $F \in H$. The space H is defined as follows:

$$(3.20) \quad H = H_{\mathbf{u}} \times H_{\mathbf{v}} \times H_{\boldsymbol{\psi}},$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} H_{\mathbf{u}} &= H_{\mathbf{v}} = \left\{ \mathbf{u} \in \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}') \mid \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}(x, z) dz = \mathbf{0}, \text{ for a.e. } x \in (0, L_1) \right\}, \\ H_{\boldsymbol{\psi}} &= \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}'). \end{aligned}$$

In the definitions above \mathcal{M}' is the two dimensional domain $(0, L_1) \times (-L_3, 0)$ (see at the end of Section 3.2.1). The convention that $\mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}') = (L^2(\mathcal{M}'))^3$ has been used. Similarly, later in this section, we will use $\mathbf{H}^1(\mathcal{M}')$, $\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{M}')$, etc., for the corresponding vector function spaces; H is endowed with the following scalar product:

$$(U, \tilde{U})_H = \int_{\mathcal{M}'} (\mathbf{u} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}} + \mathbf{v} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{v}} + \frac{1}{N^2} \boldsymbol{\psi} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}) d\mathcal{M}'.$$

Clearly H is a closed subspace of $(\mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}'))^3$, and the norm of H derived from the scalar product $(\cdot, \cdot)_H$ is equivalent to that of $(\mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}'))^3$.

We denote by P the orthogonal projector from $\mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}')$ onto $H_{\mathbf{u}}$ (and also onto $H_{\mathbf{v}}$, since $H_{\mathbf{u}}$ and $H_{\mathbf{v}}$ are identical.) Hence, for each $\mathbf{g} \in \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}')$,

$$(3.21) \quad \begin{cases} P(\mathbf{g}) = \mathbf{g} - \frac{1}{L_3} \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{g}(x, z) dz, \\ (I - P)(\mathbf{g}) = \frac{1}{L_3} \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{g}(x, z) dz. \end{cases}$$

We can easily check that $P(\mathbf{g}) \in H_{\mathbf{u}}$, and $(I - P)(\mathbf{g}) \in H_{\mathbf{u}}^\perp$. We can also show that $H_{\mathbf{u}}^\perp = \mathbf{L}_x^2(0, L_1)$. Indeed, for each $\mathbf{f} \in \mathbf{L}_x^2(0, L_1)$, $P(\mathbf{f}) = \mathbf{0}$, and so $\mathbf{f} \in H_{\mathbf{u}}^\perp$. If, on the other hand, $\mathbf{f} \in H_{\mathbf{u}}^\perp$, then $(I - P)\mathbf{f} = \mathbf{f}$. Hence \mathbf{f} is independent of z , and $\mathbf{f} \in \mathbf{L}_x^2(0, L_1)$.

The unknown U is subjected to modal boundary conditions, which are listed below. The parallelism between the modal boundary conditions for U and the boundary conditions for each mode (see (3.17) and

(3.18)) is obvious.

For $n > n_c$ (i.e. for the supercritical modes),

$$(3.22) \quad \begin{cases} \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}(0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) \, dz = \mathbf{0}, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{v}(0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) \, dz = \mathbf{0}, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}(0, z) \mathcal{W}_n(z) \, dz = \mathbf{0}. \end{cases}$$

For $1 \leq n \leq n_c$ (i.e. for the subcritical modes),

$$(3.23) \quad \begin{cases} \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}(0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) - \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}(0, z) \mathcal{W}_n(z) \, dz = \mathbf{0}, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{v}(0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) = \mathbf{0}, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}(L_1, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) + \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}(L_1, z) \mathcal{W}_n(z) \, dz = \mathbf{0}. \end{cases}$$

We now define $D(A)$ as follows:

$$(3.24) \quad D(A) = \{ U \in H \mid U_x \in (\mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}'))^3, \\ \text{and } U \text{ verifies the BC's (3.22) and (3.23)} \}.$$

Then for every $U \in D(A)$, AU is defined by

$$(3.25) \quad AU = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{u}_x - f \mathbf{v} - P[\int_z^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}_x(x, z') \, dz'] \\ \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{v}_x + f \mathbf{u} - P[\int_z^0 \Lambda \boldsymbol{\psi}(x, z') \, dz'] \\ \bar{U}_0 \boldsymbol{\psi}_x + N^2 \int_z^0 (\mathbf{u}_x + \Lambda \mathbf{v}) \, dz' \end{pmatrix}.$$

Remark 3.4. By the definition of the spaces H and $D(A)$, we include in the system (3.19) all the modes with $n \geq 1$. The zero mode ($n = 0$) is excluded from the system, and will be treated separately.

3.3.2. Main Result. We will prove the well-posedness of the system (3.19) with the help of the Hille-Yosida theorem, Theorem 2.1. The main result of this section concerning (3.19) is as follows;

Theorem 3.5. *Let H , A and $D(A)$ be defined as in Section 3.3.1. Then the initial value problem (3.19) is well-posed. That is, for every $t_1 > 0$, and for every $U_0 \in D(A)$, $F \in L^1(0, t_1; H)$, with $F' \in$*

$L^1(0, t_1; H)$, (3.19) has a unique solution U such that

$$(3.26) \quad U \in C([0, t_1]; H) \cap L^\infty(0, t_1; D(A)), \quad \frac{dU}{dt} \in L^\infty(0, t_1; H).$$

3.3.3. *Proof of Theorem 3.5.* We first want to rewrite AU in another form, and we also want to introduce the adjoint A^* of A and its domain $D(A^*)$, which are needed in the course of the proof.

We want to express AU in terms of \mathbf{u}_n , \mathbf{v}_n and $\boldsymbol{\psi}_n$. This form is more convenient for the calculations. To this end, we simply introduce the normal mode expansions (3.9) of \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{v} and $\boldsymbol{\psi}$ into (3.25). Note that, since $\mathbf{u} \in H_{\mathbf{u}}$ and $\mathbf{v} \in H_{\mathbf{v}}$, \mathbf{u}_0 and \mathbf{v}_0 vanish. After working out the integrations, and grouping the coefficients of the eigenfunctions we obtain

$$(3.27) \quad AU = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{n \geq 1} (\bar{U}_0 \mathbf{u}_{nx} - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \boldsymbol{\psi}_{nx} - f \mathbf{v}_n) \mathcal{U}_n \\ \sum_{n \geq 1} (\bar{U}_0 \mathbf{v}_{nx} + f \mathbf{u}_n - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \Lambda \boldsymbol{\psi}_n) \mathcal{U}_n \\ \sum_{n \geq 1} (-\frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} \mathbf{u}_{nx} + \bar{U}_0 \boldsymbol{\psi}_{nx} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} \Lambda \mathbf{v}_n) \mathcal{W}_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

We recall (see *e.g.* Rudin (1991)) that, given an unbounded operator A from $D(A)$ into H , the domain of its adjoint consists in the U in H such that $U \longrightarrow (AU, \tilde{U})$ is a linear functional K on $D(A)$, continuous for the norm of H , in which case $A^* \tilde{U} = K$. The determination of A^* introduces the following boundary conditions for \tilde{U} :

For the the supercritical modes, i.e. $n > n_c$,

$$(3.28) \quad \begin{cases} \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_n(0, t) = 0, \\ \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_n(0, t) = 0, \\ \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_n(0, t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

For the the subcritical modes, i.e. $1 \leq n \leq n_c$,

$$(3.29) \quad \begin{cases} \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_n(L_1) - \frac{1}{N} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_n(L_1) = 0, \\ \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_n(L_1) = 0, \\ \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_n(0) + \frac{1}{N} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_n(0) = 0. \end{cases}$$

A simple analysis, which we skip¹², shows that the domain $D(A^*)$ of A^* is as follows:

$$(3.30) \quad D(A^*) = \{ \tilde{U} \in H \mid \tilde{U}_x \in (\mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}'))^3, \\ \text{and } \tilde{U} \text{ verifies the BC's (3.28) and (3.29)} \}.$$

Furthermore for $\tilde{U} \in D(A^*)$,

$$(3.31) \quad A^* \tilde{U} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{n \geq 1} (-\bar{U}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{nx} + \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_{nx} + f \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_n) \mathcal{U}_n \\ \sum_{n \geq 1} (-\bar{U}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_{nx} - f \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_n - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \Lambda^T \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_n) \mathcal{U}_n \\ \sum_{n \geq 1} (\frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{nx} - \bar{U}_0 \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_{nx} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} \Lambda^T \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_n) \mathcal{W}_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

The coefficient matrix Λ in (3.31) is the same as in (3.8), and Λ^T is its transpose.

The proof of Theorem 3.5 essentially consists of the verification of the hypotheses of Theorem 2.1. We will do it in the Lemmas 3.1 to 3.5. We will then summarize the proof of Theorem 3.5 at the end of this section.

Lemma 3.1. *There exists $\delta > 0$ such that $A + \delta I \geq 0$ and $A^* + \delta I \geq 0$, that is, $((A + \delta I)U, U)_H \geq 0$ for each $U \in D(A)$ and $((A^* + \delta I)\tilde{U}, \tilde{U})_H \geq 0$ for each $\tilde{U} \in D(A^*)$.*

Proof. Let $U \in D(A)$. Then U has the normal mode expansion

$$U = \left(\sum_{n \geq 1} \mathbf{u}_n \mathcal{U}_n, \sum_{n \geq 1} \mathbf{v}_n \mathcal{U}_n, \sum_{n \geq 1} \boldsymbol{\psi}_n \mathcal{W}_n \right).$$

¹²See in Section 4 a more involved analysis in dimension 3.

Using the expression (3.27) for AU , we compute,

$$\begin{aligned}
(AU, U)_H &= \int_0^{L_1} \int_{-L_3}^0 AU \cdot U \, dz \, dx \\
&= \int_0^{L_1} \left[\sum_{n \geq 1} (\bar{U}_0 \mathbf{u}_{nx} \cdot \mathbf{u}_n - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \boldsymbol{\psi}_{nx} \cdot \mathbf{u}_n - f \mathbf{v}_n \cdot \mathbf{u}_n) \right. \\
&\quad + \sum_{n \geq 1} (\bar{U}_0 \mathbf{v}_{nx} \cdot \mathbf{v}_n + f \mathbf{u}_n \cdot \mathbf{v}_n - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \Lambda \boldsymbol{\psi}_n \cdot \mathbf{v}_n) \\
&\quad \left. + \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(-\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \mathbf{u}_{nx} \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_n + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{N^2} \boldsymbol{\psi}_{nx} \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_n - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \Lambda \mathbf{v}_n \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_n \right) \right] dx \\
&= \sum_{n \geq 1} \left[\frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \mathbf{u}_n^2(L_1) - \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \mathbf{u}_n^2(0) + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \mathbf{v}_n^2(L_1) - \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \mathbf{v}_n^2(0) \right. \\
&\quad + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2N^2} \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^2(L_1) - \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2N^2} \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^2(0) \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \mathbf{u}_n(L_1) \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_n(L_1) + \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \mathbf{u}_n(0) \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_n(0) \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \int_0^{L_1} (\Lambda \boldsymbol{\psi}_n \cdot \mathbf{v}_n + \Lambda \mathbf{v}_n \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_n) \, dx \right]
\end{aligned}$$

We now separate the supercritical and subcritical modes, and drop those terms that vanish according to the boundary conditions (3.17), (3.18). There remains:

$$\begin{aligned}
(AU, U) &= \sum_{n > n_c} \left[\frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \mathbf{u}_n^2(L_1) + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \mathbf{v}_n^2(L_1) + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2N^2} \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^2(L_1) \right. \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \mathbf{u}_n(L_1) \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_n(L_1) \right] + \\
&\quad \sum_{1 \leq n \leq n_c} \left[\frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \mathbf{u}_n^2(L_1) - \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \mathbf{u}_n^2(0) + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \mathbf{v}_n^2(L_1) \right. \\
&\quad + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2N^2} \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^2(L_1) - \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2N^2} \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^2(0) \\
&\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \mathbf{u}_n(L_1) \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_n(L_1) + \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \mathbf{u}_n(0) \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_n(0) \right] + \\
&\quad \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \int_0^{L_1} (-\Lambda \boldsymbol{\psi}_n \cdot \mathbf{v}_n - \Lambda \mathbf{v}_n \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_n) \, dx.
\end{aligned}$$

We then write

$$(AU, U) = \sum_{n > n_c} I_n + \sum_{1 \leq n \leq n_c} II_n + III,$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \mathbf{u}_n^2(L_1) + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \mathbf{v}_n^2(L_1) + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2N^2} \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^2(L_1) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \mathbf{u}_n(L_1) \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_n(L_1), \\ II_n &= \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \mathbf{u}_n^2(L_1) - \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \mathbf{u}_n^2(0) + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \mathbf{v}_n^2(L_1) + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2N^2} \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^2(L_1) \\ &\quad - \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2N^2} \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^2(0) - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \mathbf{u}_n(L_1) \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_n(L_1) + \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \mathbf{u}_n(0) \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_n(0), \\ III &= \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \int_0^{L_1} (-\Lambda \boldsymbol{\psi}_n \cdot \mathbf{v}_n - \Lambda \mathbf{v}_n \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_n) dx. \end{aligned}$$

We see that I_n is the sum of a quadratic form and the positive term $\bar{U}_0 \mathbf{v}_n^2(L_1)/2$. We find the determinant for the quadratic form to be $\lambda_n^{-2} - \bar{U}_0^2/N^{-2}$, which is < 0 , thanks to the fact that $\bar{U}_0 - N/\lambda_n > 0$ for each supercritical mode. Hence we have

$$I_n \geq 0, \quad \text{for each } n > n_c.$$

Using the boundary conditions (3.18) for the subcritical modes we find that

$$\begin{aligned} II_n &= \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \mathbf{v}_n^2(L_1) + (\bar{U}_0 + \frac{N}{\lambda_n}) \mathbf{u}_n^2(L_1) + (\frac{N}{\lambda_n} - \bar{U}_0) \mathbf{u}_n^2(0) \\ &\geq 0, \quad \text{for each } 1 \leq n \leq n_c. \end{aligned}$$

The last inequality is due to the fact that $\bar{U}_0 - 1/\lambda_n < 0$ for each subcritical mode. We also find an upper bound on the absolute value of III:

$$\begin{aligned} |III| &\leq \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{1}{N\lambda_n} \int_0^{L_1} |(\Lambda \boldsymbol{\psi}_n \cdot \mathbf{v}_n + \Lambda \mathbf{v}_n \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}_n)| dx \\ &\leq \sum_{n \geq 1} \frac{c'_1}{\lambda_n} \left(\int_0^{L_1} \left| \frac{\boldsymbol{\psi}_n}{N} \right|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_0^{L_1} |\mathbf{v}_n|^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq \frac{c'_1}{2\lambda_1} \sum_{n \geq 1} \left(\int_0^{L_1} \left| \frac{\boldsymbol{\psi}_n}{N} \right|^2 dx + \int_0^{L_1} |\mathbf{v}_n|^2 dx \right), \end{aligned}$$

where c'_1 is the norm of the matrix Λ . Hence, $\delta \geq c'_1/2\lambda_n$ for every $n \geq 1$. Then

$$|\text{III}| \leq \frac{c'_1}{2\lambda_1} |U|_H^2,$$

and, for any $\delta > c'_1/2\lambda_1$ the operator $A + \delta I$ is positive.

That $A^* + \delta I \geq 0$ (possibly with a different δ) can be shown in a similar way. And we can always choose a constant δ such that the operators $A + \delta I$ and $A^* + \delta I$ are both positive. This completes the proof of Lemma 3.1. \square

Lemma 3.2. *$D(A)$ is dense in H , and A is a closed operator.*

Proof. To show that $D(A)$ is dense in H , consider $U = (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \boldsymbol{\psi}) \in H$. Since $(\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{M}'))^3$, the set of \mathcal{C}^∞ functions with compact support in \mathcal{M}' , is dense in $\mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}')$, U can be approximated in $\mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}')$ by elements of $(\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{M}'))^3$, say $\Phi^j = (\Phi_{\mathbf{u}}^j, \Phi_{\mathbf{v}}^j, \Phi_{\boldsymbol{\psi}}^j)$, $1 \leq j \leq \infty$. Since P is continuous in $(\mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}'))^3$, $(P\Phi_{\mathbf{u}}^j, P\Phi_{\mathbf{v}}^j, \Phi_{\boldsymbol{\psi}}^j)$ also converge to $PU = U$ in H as $j \rightarrow \infty$. The function Φ^j are compactly supported in \mathcal{M}' , and, by the definition of P , the functions $P\Phi^j$ are also compactly supported in \mathcal{M}' . The necessary boundary conditions are satisfied and it is then clear that $(P\Phi_{\mathbf{u}}^j, P\Phi_{\mathbf{v}}^j, \Phi_{\boldsymbol{\psi}}^j)$ belong to $D(A)$.

To show that A is closed, we need to show that for a sequence $\{U^j\}_{j=1}^\infty$ in $D(A)$, such that

$$(3.32) \quad U^j \longrightarrow U \quad \text{in } H,$$

$$(3.33) \quad AU^j \longrightarrow F \quad \text{in } H,$$

with $U, F \in H$, then $U \in D(A)$ and $F = AU$. For each component of U^j , U and F , (3.32) and (3.33) mean

$$(3.34) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}^j \longrightarrow \mathbf{u} & \text{in } H_{\mathbf{u}}, \\ \mathbf{v}^j \longrightarrow \mathbf{v} & \text{in } H_{\mathbf{v}}, \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}^j \longrightarrow \boldsymbol{\psi} & \text{in } H_{\boldsymbol{\psi}}, \end{cases}$$

and

$$(3.35) \quad \begin{cases} \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{u}_x^j - f \mathbf{v}^j - P \left[\int_z^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}_x^j(x, z') dz' \right] \longrightarrow F_{\mathbf{u}} & \text{in } H_{\mathbf{u}}, \\ \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{v}_x^j + f \mathbf{u}^j - P \left[\int_z^0 \Lambda \boldsymbol{\psi}^j(x, z') dz' \right] \longrightarrow F_{\mathbf{v}} & \text{in } H_{\mathbf{v}}, \\ \bar{U}_0 \boldsymbol{\psi}_x^j + N^2 \int_z^0 (\mathbf{u}_x^j + \Lambda \mathbf{v}^j) dz' \longrightarrow F_{\boldsymbol{\psi}} & \text{in } H_{\boldsymbol{\psi}}. \end{cases}$$

With regard to each mode, (3.34) implies that

$$(3.36) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_n^j \longrightarrow \mathbf{u}_n & \text{in } \mathbf{L}^2(0, L_1), \\ \mathbf{v}_n^j \longrightarrow \mathbf{v}_n & \text{in } \mathbf{L}^2(0, L_1), \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^j \longrightarrow \boldsymbol{\psi}_n & \text{in } \mathbf{L}^2(0, L_1); \end{cases}$$

(3.34) also implies that $\sum_{n \geq 1} |\mathbf{u}_n^j|_{L^2(0, L_1)}^2$, $\sum_{n \geq 1} |\mathbf{v}_n^j|_{L^2(0, L_1)}^2$, and $\sum_{n \geq 1} |\boldsymbol{\psi}_n^j|_{L^2(0, L_1)}^2$ are uniformly bounded in j , by a bound of the $|U^n|_H^2$. Similarly, (3.35) implies that

$$(3.37) \quad \begin{cases} \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{u}_{nx}^j - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \boldsymbol{\psi}_{nx}^j - f \mathbf{v}_n^j \equiv F_{\mathbf{u},n}^j \longrightarrow F_{\mathbf{u},n} & \text{in } \mathbf{L}^2(0, L_1), \\ \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{v}_{nx}^j + f \mathbf{u}_n^j - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \Lambda \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^j \equiv F_{\mathbf{v},n}^j \longrightarrow F_{\mathbf{v},n} & \text{in } \mathbf{L}^2(0, L_1), \\ -\frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} \mathbf{u}_{nx}^j + \bar{U}_0 \boldsymbol{\psi}_{nx}^j - \frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} \Lambda \mathbf{v}_n^j \equiv F_{\boldsymbol{\psi},n}^j \longrightarrow F_{\boldsymbol{\psi},n} & \text{in } \mathbf{L}^2(0, L_1), \end{cases}$$

and that $\sum_{n \geq 1} |F_{\mathbf{u},n}^j|_{L^2(0, L_1)}^2$, $\sum_{n \geq 1} |F_{\mathbf{v},n}^j|_{L^2(0, L_1)}^2$, and $\sum_{n \geq 1} |F_{\boldsymbol{\psi},n}^j|_{L^2(0, L_1)}^2$ are uniformly bounded in j , by a bound of the $|AU^n|_H^2$. By the second convergence in (3.37) we have

$$(3.38) \quad \mathbf{v}_{nx}^j = \frac{1}{\bar{U}_0} \left(-f \mathbf{u}_n^j + \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \Lambda \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^j + F_{\mathbf{v},n}^j \right).$$

Each term on the right hand side of (3.38) converges in $\mathbf{L}^2(0, L_1)$, and therefore \mathbf{v}_{nx}^j also converges in $\mathbf{L}^2(0, L_1)$. In addition, since on the right-hand side of (3.38), $\sum_{n \geq 1} |\mathbf{u}_n^j|_{L^2(0, L_1)}^2$, $\sum_{n \geq 1} |\boldsymbol{\psi}_n^j|_{L^2(0, L_1)}^2$, and $\sum_{n \geq 1} |F_{\mathbf{v},n}^j|_{L^2(0, L_1)}^2$ are all uniformly bounded in j , $\sum_{n \geq 1} |\mathbf{v}_{nx}^j|_{L^2(0, L_1)}^2$ is also uniformly bounded in j . These two facts imply that \mathbf{v}_x^j converges in $\mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}')$. Combining this result with (3.34), we conclude that \mathbf{v}_x belongs to $\mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}')$, and

$$(3.39) \quad \mathbf{v}_x^j \longrightarrow \mathbf{v}_x \quad \text{in } \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}').$$

By the first and third convergences in (3.37) we obtain

$$(3.40) \quad \mathbf{u}_{nx} = \frac{1}{\bar{U}_0^2 - N^2/\lambda_n^2} \left[(f\bar{U}_0 + \frac{N^2}{\lambda_n^2} \Lambda) \mathbf{v}_n + \bar{U}_0 F_{\mathbf{u},n} + \frac{1}{\lambda_n} F_{\boldsymbol{\psi},n} \right],$$

$$(3.41) \quad \boldsymbol{\psi}_{nx} = \frac{1}{\bar{U}_0^2 - N^2/\lambda_n^2} \left[\frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} (f + \bar{U}_0 \Lambda) \mathbf{v}_n + \frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} F_{\mathbf{u},n} + \bar{U}_0 F_{\boldsymbol{\psi},n} \right].$$

Following the similar idea as for \mathbf{v}_x , we can show that \mathbf{u}_x and $\boldsymbol{\psi}_x$ belong to $\mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}')$, and

$$(3.42) \quad \mathbf{u}_x^j \longrightarrow \mathbf{u}_x \quad \text{in } \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}'),$$

$$(3.43) \quad \boldsymbol{\psi}_x^j \longrightarrow \boldsymbol{\psi}_x \quad \text{in } \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}').$$

To finish the proof it remains to check that $U \in D(A)$ and $AU = F$. It is implied in the argument above that for each mode,

$$(3.44) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_n^j \longrightarrow \mathbf{u}_n & \text{in } \mathbf{H}^1(0, L_1), \\ \mathbf{v}_n^j \longrightarrow \mathbf{v}_n & \text{in } \mathbf{H}^1(0, L_1), \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^j \longrightarrow \boldsymbol{\psi}_n & \text{in } \mathbf{H}^1(0, L_1). \end{cases}$$

By the Sobolev embedding theorem, the convergences also hold in the space $\mathbf{C}([0, L_1])$, and thus the boundary conditions pass to the limit. Hence $U \in D(A)$. We infer from (3.34), (3.39), (3.42), and (3.43) that $AU^j \longrightarrow AU$ in H . By (3.33), we have $AU = F$. This completes the proof of Lemma 3.2. \square

Lemma 3.3. *A^* is a closed operator.*

Proof. This is a consequence of Lemma 3.2 and of the following standard lemma, which can be found in Rudin (1991) and other functional analysis books. \square

Lemma 3.4. *If T is a densely defined operator in H , then T^* is a closed operator.*

We now state a well-known result and give a direct proof for the convenience of the reader (see Hille and Phillips (1974) and, for Banach spaces, see Brézis (1970)):

Lemma 3.5. *Let A and A^* be linear unbounded operators in H with domains $D(A)$ and $D(A^*)$ respectively, and let A^* be the adjoint operator of A (as an unbounded operator). It is also assumed that both $D(A)$ and $D(A^*)$ are dense in H . If furthermore A and A^* are both positive and closed, then $A + \mu_0 I$ and $A^* + \mu_0 I$ are onto for every $\mu_0 > 0$.*

Proof. Consider $\epsilon > 0$, which will eventually converge to zero. For each value of ϵ , we construct a bilinear form b_ϵ on $D(A)$:

$$(3.45) \quad b_\epsilon(U, \tilde{U}) = \epsilon(AU, A\tilde{U})_H + (AU, \tilde{U})_H + \mu_0(U, \tilde{U})_H.$$

It is easy to check that b_ϵ is bilinear, bounded and coercive on $D(A)$. Then, by the Lax-Milgram theorem, for any given $F \in H$, there exists

a unique $U_\epsilon \in D(A)$, such that

$$(3.46) \quad \epsilon(AU_\epsilon, A\tilde{U})_H + (AU_\epsilon, \tilde{U})_H + \mu_0(U_\epsilon, \tilde{U})_H = (F, \tilde{U})_H$$

holds for any $\tilde{U} \in D(A)$. For each ϵ , we observe that

$$(3.47) \quad \tilde{U} \longrightarrow (AU_\epsilon, A\tilde{U})_H = \frac{1}{\epsilon}(F - \mu_0 U_\epsilon - AU_\epsilon, \tilde{U})_H$$

is a linear functional on $D(A)$ continuous for the norm of H . By the definition of the domain $D(A^*)$ of A^* (see *e.g.* Rudin (1991)), this means that

$$(3.48) \quad AU_\epsilon \in D(A^*),$$

and

$$(3.49) \quad A^*AU_\epsilon = \frac{1}{\epsilon}(F - \mu_0 U_\epsilon - AU_\epsilon) \text{ in } H.$$

We then write (3.49) as

$$(3.50) \quad \epsilon A^*AU_\epsilon + AU_\epsilon + \mu_0 U_\epsilon = F.$$

Multiplying (3.50) by U_ϵ , we obtain

$$(3.51) \quad \epsilon(AU_\epsilon, AU_\epsilon)_H + (AU_\epsilon, U_\epsilon)_H + \mu_0(U_\epsilon, U_\epsilon)_H = (F, U_\epsilon)_H.$$

Since $(AU_\epsilon, AU_\epsilon)_H \geq 0$, and $(AU_\epsilon, U_\epsilon)_H \geq 0$ by the assumption that A is positive, we then have

$$(3.52) \quad |U_\epsilon|_H \leq c|F|_H,$$

where c is a constant independent of ϵ . Therefore there exists a subsequence $\epsilon' \longrightarrow 0$ such that

$$(3.53) \quad U_{\epsilon'} \rightharpoonup U \quad \text{weakly in } H,$$

for some $U \in H$. Multiplying (3.50) by AU_ϵ , we also obtain

$$(3.54) \quad \epsilon(A^*AU_\epsilon, AU_\epsilon)_H + (AU_\epsilon, AU_\epsilon)_H + \mu_0(AU_\epsilon, U_\epsilon)_H = (F, AU_\epsilon)_H.$$

Since $(A^*AU_\epsilon, AU_\epsilon)_H \geq 0$, and $(AU_\epsilon, U_\epsilon)_H \geq 0$, we have

$$(3.55) \quad |AU_\epsilon|_H \leq |F|_H.$$

This implies that there exists a subsequence, still denoted ϵ' , such that

$$(3.56) \quad AU_{\epsilon'} \rightharpoonup \chi \quad \text{weakly in } H,$$

for some $\chi \in H$. By the assumption that the operator A is closed, and by (3.53) and (3.56), we see that

$$(3.57) \quad U \in D(A) \quad \text{and} \quad \chi = AU.$$

We find from (3.50) that

$$(3.58) \quad A^*(\epsilon AU_\epsilon) = F - AU_\epsilon - \mu_0 U_\epsilon.$$

Since both AU_ϵ and U_ϵ converge weakly in H ,

$$(3.59) \quad A^*(\epsilon AU_\epsilon) \rightharpoonup \sigma = F - AU - \mu_0 U \quad \text{weakly in } H.$$

And since $|AU_\epsilon|_H$ is bounded independently of ϵ , we find that $\sigma = 0$, that is,

$$(3.60) \quad (A + \mu_0 I)U = F.$$

Thus the claim that $A + \mu_0 I$ is onto for any $\mu_0 > 0$ is proved. That $A^* + \mu_0 I$ is onto for any $\mu_0 > 0$ can be proved in a similar way. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.5. Let

$$(3.61) \quad U = e^{\delta t} U^b,$$

where δ is the positive constant chosen in the proof of Lemma 3.1. Inserting (3.61) into (3.19), we obtain an initial value problem for U^b :

$$(3.62) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dU^b}{dt} + (A + \delta)U^b = \tilde{F}, \\ U^b(0) = U_0. \end{cases}$$

If we can show that the system (3.62) is well-posed, and U^b satisfies (3.26), then, by the relation (3.61), U satisfies (3.26) too, and of course (3.19) is well-posed. We have in fact verified the hypotheses of Theorem 2.1 in Lemmas 3.1 to 3.5 for the operator $A + \delta I$ of Theorem 3.5. Now we readily apply Theorem 2.1 and complete the proof of Theorem 3.5. \square

3.3.4. Treatment of the Constant Mode ($n = 0$). We now introduce (propose) the boundary conditions for the zero mode, which is important because it contains much energy. What follows is valid whether the boundary conditions are homogeneous or not for the modes $n \geq 1$.

We start with a technical point which has no mathematical relevance, especially for the linearized equations for which the modes are decoupled; it has however a computational and physical importance, in particular in the nonlinear case when all the modes are coupled: the function ϕ_0 will be decomposed in the sum

$$(3.63) \quad \phi_0 = \bar{\phi}_0 + \phi'_0,$$

where $\bar{\phi}_0$, which is not unique, is one of the constant solutions¹³ of

$$(3.64) \quad \Lambda \bar{\phi}_0 = -\mathbf{f}_0,$$

¹³Det $\Lambda = 0$, and Λ is of rank 2.

with Λ and \mathbf{f}_0 defined in (3.8) and (3.13) respectively, while ϕ'_0 needs to be determined.¹⁴

Then for \mathbf{u}_0 , \mathbf{v}_0 and ϕ'_0 we propose the following boundary conditions:

$$(3.65) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_0(0, t) = \mathbf{u}_l(t), \\ \mathbf{v}_0(0, t) = \mathbf{v}_l(t), \\ \phi'_0(0, t) = \phi'_l(t). \end{cases}$$

Of course the third equation in (3.65) is the same as $\phi_0(0, t) = \phi_l(t) = \bar{\phi}_0 + \phi'_l(t)$. We can obtain $\mathbf{v}_{0x}(0, t)$ from (3.12)₂, that is

$$(3.66) \quad \mathbf{v}_{0x}(0, t) = -\frac{1}{\bar{U}_0}(\mathbf{v}_{lt} + f\mathbf{u}_l + \Lambda\phi'_l).$$

We then multiply (3.12)₁ by Λ ,

$$(3.67) \quad (\Lambda\mathbf{u}_0)_t + \bar{U}_0(\Lambda\mathbf{u}_0)_x + \Lambda\phi'_{0x} - f\Lambda\mathbf{v}_0 = 0,$$

and differentiate (3.12)₂ with respect to x ,

$$(3.68) \quad (\mathbf{v}_{0x})_t + \bar{U}_0\mathbf{v}_{0xx} + f\mathbf{u}_{0x} + \Lambda\phi'_{0x} = 0.$$

By subtracting (3.68) from (3.67) we obtain, thanks to equation (3.12)₃,

$$(3.69) \quad (\Lambda\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{v}_{0x})_t + \bar{U}_0(\Lambda\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{v}_{0x})_x = 0.$$

The value of $\Lambda\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{v}_{0x}$ at $x = 0$ is known, and therefore we can solve the equation above for $\Lambda\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{v}_{0x}$. Once we have found $\Lambda\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{v}_{0x}$, say $\Lambda\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{v}_{0x} = k(x, t)$, then with (3.12)₃ we have

$$(3.70) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_{0x} + \Lambda\mathbf{v}_0 = 0, \\ \mathbf{v}_{0x} - \Lambda\mathbf{u}_0 = -k(x, t). \end{cases}$$

We can solve this linear ODE system with the boundary conditions for \mathbf{u}_0 and \mathbf{v}_0 at $x = 0$, which are given.

We now have \mathbf{u}_0 and \mathbf{v}_0 ; we can solve (3.12)₁ for $\phi_0 = \bar{\phi}_0 + \phi'_0$, since the boundary condition for ϕ_0 (or ϕ'_0) is also given at $x = 0$.

We leave as an exercise to the reader to find the suitable regularity assumptions for the data \mathbf{u}_l , \mathbf{v}_l and ϕ'_l .

¹⁴As we observed, Λ is essentially the mathematical representation of $\partial/\partial y$ in the finite-element Galerkin procedure, and $\bar{\phi}_0$ is the part of the basic geostrophic flow alluded to in (3.1).

3.3.5. *The Case of Nonhomogeneous Boundary Conditions.* In practical simulations we want to be able to solve the Primitive Equations (3.7) with *nonhomogeneous* boundary conditions at $x = 0$ and L_1 . We write (3.7) in a form similar to (3.19) corresponding to the elimination of \mathbf{w} and ϕ and the exclusion of the zero mode:

$$(3.71) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + \mathcal{A}U = F, \\ U(t = 0) = U_0. \end{cases}$$

Here $U = (\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}, \psi)$ and $F = (F_u, F_v, F_\psi)$ are like before, and \mathcal{A} is the differential operator represented by the right-hand side of (3.25) or (3.27). The proposed boundary conditions for U at $x = 0$ and L_1 will be derived from given functions $U^{g,l}(z, t)$ and $U^{g,r}(z, t)$. In this subsection we will demonstrate how to derive from $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$ the boundary conditions for U so that the initial boundary value problem corresponding to (3.71) is well-posed.

As pointed out in Section 3.2.3, the subcritical and the supercritical modes require different boundary conditions. From the physical and computational points of view, we can assume that all the components of $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$ are available. The mathematical issue is then to determine which components are needed for each mode. The normal mode expansions for $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$ are given:

$$(3.72) \quad \begin{cases} U^{g,l}(z, t) = \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbf{u}_n^{g,l}(t) \mathcal{U}_n(z), \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbf{v}_n^{g,l}(t) \mathcal{U}_n(z), \sum_{n \geq 1} \psi_n^{g,l}(t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) \right), \\ U^{g,r}(z, t) = \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbf{u}_n^{g,r}(t) \mathcal{U}_n(z), \sum_{n \geq 0} \mathbf{v}_n^{g,r}(t) \mathcal{U}_n(z), \sum_{n \geq 1} \psi_n^{g,r}(t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) \right). \end{cases}$$

From $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$ we construct $U^g = U^g(z, t)$,

$$(3.73) \quad U^g(z, t) = \left(\sum_{n \geq 1} \mathbf{u}_n^g(t) \mathcal{U}_n(z), \sum_{n \geq 1} \mathbf{v}_n^g(t) \mathcal{U}_n(z), \sum_{n \geq 1} \psi_n^g(t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) \right),$$

where, for each $n \geq 1$, \mathbf{u}_n^g , \mathbf{v}_n^g and ψ_n^g are determined by the following equations:

$$(3.74) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_n^g(t) - \frac{1}{N} \psi_n^g(t) = \mathbf{u}_n^{g,l}(t) - \frac{1}{N} \psi_n^{g,l}(t), \\ \mathbf{v}_n^g(t) = \mathbf{v}_n^{g,l}(t), \\ \mathbf{u}_n^g(t) + \frac{1}{N} \psi_n^g(t) = \mathbf{u}_n^{g,r}(t) + \frac{1}{N} \psi_n^{g,r}(t), \end{cases} \quad \text{if } 1 \leq n \leq n_c,$$

that is

$$(3.75) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_n^g(t) = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{u}_n^{g,l}(t) + \mathbf{u}_n^{g,r}(t)) + \frac{1}{2N}(\boldsymbol{\psi}_n^{g,r}(t) - \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^{g,l}(t)), \\ \mathbf{v}_n^g(t) = \mathbf{v}_n^{g,l}(t), & \text{if } 1 \leq n \leq n_c, \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^g(t) = \frac{N}{2}(\mathbf{u}_n^{g,r}(t) - \mathbf{u}_n^{g,l}(t)) + \frac{1}{2}(\boldsymbol{\psi}_n^{g,l}(t) + \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^{g,r}(t)), \end{cases}$$

and

$$(3.76) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_n^g(t) = \mathbf{u}_n^{g,l}(t), \\ \mathbf{v}_n^g(t) = \mathbf{v}_n^{g,l}(t), \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^g(t) = \boldsymbol{\psi}_n^{g,l}(t). \end{cases} \quad \text{if } n > n_c,$$

We observe here that U^g is independent of x , i.e., $\partial U^g / \partial x = 0$, and that, for a.e. $t \in (0, T)$, $U^g \in H$ provided that $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$ are sufficiently smooth: indeed $U^g \in \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$, and the integral conditions appearing in (3.20) are automatically satisfied since the mode 0 is not present here ($n \geq 1$).

Then we set

$$(3.77) \quad U = U^\# + U^g.$$

We observe that $U^\# \in D(A)$ (if $U^\#$ is sufficiently smooth). Then setting $F^\# = F - \partial U^g / \partial t - \mathcal{A}U^g$ and $U_0^\# = U_0 - U^g|_{t=0}$, we see that $U^\#$ is the solution of the following problem:

$$(3.78) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dU^\#}{dt} + AU^\# = F^\#, \\ U^\#(t=0) = U_0^\#. \end{cases}$$

Like (3.19), (3.78) corresponds to the case with homogeneous boundary conditions. In order to apply Theorem 3.5 to (3.78) we would need to have

$$(3.79) \quad U_0^\# = U_0 - U^g|_{t=0} \in D(A),$$

and

$$(3.80) \quad F^\#, \frac{dF^\#}{dt} \in L^1(0, T; \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M})^3).$$

It is easily seen that (3.79) and (3.80) are satisfied if the following hypotheses are verified (up to (3.85), and see also (3.89)):

$$(3.81) \quad U_0 \in \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M})^3, \quad \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial x} \in \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M})^3,$$

$$(3.82) \quad F \in L^1(0, T; \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M})^3), \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \in L^1(0, T; \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M})^3),$$

$$(3.83) \quad \frac{\partial^k U^{g,l}}{\partial t^k}, \frac{\partial^k U^{g,r}}{\partial t^k} \in L^1(0, T; \mathbf{L}^2(-L_3, 0)^3) \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, 2.$$

In addition we must assume that U_0 , $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$ satisfy the compatibility conditions which will guarantee that the boundary conditions included in (3.79) are satisfied. Denoting the function U_0 of initial values by $(\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_0, \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_0, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_0)$,¹⁵ the compatibility conditions for U_0 , $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$ which guarantee that $U_0^\# \in D(A)$ are written:

$$(3.84) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_0(x=0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz - \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_0(x=0, z) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz \\ \quad = \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}^{g,l}(z, t=0) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz - \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}^{g,l}(z, t=0) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_0(x=0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz = \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{v}^{g,l}(z, t=0) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz, \quad \text{for } 1 \leq n \leq n_c, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_0(x=L_1, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz + \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_0(x=L_1, z) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz \\ \quad = \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}^{g,r}(z, t=0) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz + \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}^{g,r}(z, t=0) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz, \end{array} \right.$$

and

$$(3.85) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_0(x=0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz = \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}^{g,l}(z, t=0) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{\mathbf{v}}_0(x=0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz = \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{v}^{g,l}(z, t=0) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz, \quad \text{for } n > n_c, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_0(x=0, z) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz = \int_{-L_3}^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}^{g,l}(z, t=0) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz. \end{array} \right.$$

¹⁵The tildes here on $\tilde{\mathbf{u}}_0$, $\tilde{\mathbf{v}}_0$ and $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_0$ are meant to distinguish these initial datas from the zero modes of $U(t)$, which do not appear in fact in this subsection.

It should be noted here that (3.81)-(3.85) are sufficient conditions for (3.79) and (3.80). They have been chosen for their relative simplicity; (3.84) and (3.85) indeed guarantee that the boundary conditions required in (3.79) ($U_0^\# \in D(A)$) are satisfied.

Now we can apply Theorem 3.5 to the system (3.78), and we obtain a unique solution $U^\#$ that satisfies the analogue of (3.26). We then recover U via (3.77), and we easily see that

$$(3.86) \quad U \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M})^3),$$

$$(3.87) \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} \in L^\infty(0, T; \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M})^3).$$

We will also have

$$(3.88) \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} \in L^\infty(0, T; \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M})^3),$$

provided we further require that

$$(3.89) \quad \frac{\partial U^{g,l}}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial U^{g,r}}{\partial t} \in L^\infty(0, T; \mathbf{L}^2(-L_3, 0)^3).$$

The boundary conditions that U satisfies, expressing the fact that $U^\#(t) = U(t) - U^g(t)$ belongs to $D(A)$ for a.e. t , are as follows:

For the subcritical modes $1 \leq n \leq n_c$:

$$(3.90) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}(0, z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) - \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}(0, z, t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) \, dz \\ \quad = \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}^{g,l}(z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) - \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}^{g,l}(z, t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) \, dz, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{v}(0, z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) \, dz = \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{v}^{g,l}(z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) \, dz, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}(L_1, z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) + \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}(L_1, z, t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) \, dz \\ \quad = \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}^{g,r}(z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) + \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}^{g,r}(z, t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) \, dz, \end{array} \right.$$

and for the supercritical mode $n > n_c$:

$$(3.91) \quad \begin{cases} \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}(0, z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz = \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}^{g,l}(z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{v}(0, z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz = \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{v}^{g,l}(z, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \psi(0, z, t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz = \int_{-L_3}^0 \psi^{g,l}(z, t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz. \end{cases}$$

We summarize the result concerning the case of nonhomogeneous boundary conditions in a theorem.

Theorem 3.6. *Let H be the Hilbert space defined in (3.20), A the linear operator defined in (3.25), \mathcal{A} the corresponding differential operator, and let $D(A)$ be the domain of the operator A in H . We assume that the data U_0 , F , $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$ satisfy the regularity conditions (3.81)-(3.83), and in addition U_0 , $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$ satisfy the compatibility conditions (3.84) and (3.85). Then the initial boundary value problem corresponding to (3.71) supplemented with the boundary conditions (3.90) and (3.91) has a unique solution U , and U satisfies (3.86) and (3.87); U will also satisfy (3.88) if we furthermore assume (3.89) for $U^{g,l}$ and $U^{g,r}$.*

3.4. Special Case of Impenetrable Boundaries. We now consider another interesting model with only one degree of freedom for v (one unknown component for v). In this case we require that v vanishes at $y = 0$ and 1 , which in physics corresponds to impenetrable boundaries at the North and South. To impose this boundary condition, we use a single mode in the y -direction for v , namely \tilde{h}_2 (see Fig. 3.2.1), and the other unknowns u , w , ϕ and ψ are decomposed as they were in Section 3.2.1; hence:

$$(3.92) \quad \begin{cases} u \simeq u_1(x, z, t)h_1(y) + u_2(x, z, t)h_2(y) + u_3(x, z, t)h_3(y), \\ v \simeq v_2(x, z, t)\tilde{h}_2(y), \\ w \simeq w_1(x, z, t)h_1(y) + w_2(x, z, t)h_2(y) + w_3(x, z, t)h_3(y), \\ \phi \simeq \phi_1(x, z, t)h_1(y) + \phi_2(x, z, t)h_2(y) + \phi_3(x, z, t)h_3(y), \\ \psi \simeq \psi_1(x, z, t)h_1(y) + \psi_2(x, z, t)h_2(y) + \psi_3(x, z, t)h_3(y). \end{cases}$$

Then we introduce (3.92) into (3.3). We perform the same operations as after (3.3), except that we multiply the equation for v , (3.3)₂, by \tilde{h}_2 , integrate over $(0, 1)$, and divide it by $\int_0^1 \tilde{h}_2^2 dy$. Thus we arrive at the

following approximation of the system (3.3):

$$(3.93) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_t + \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{u}_x + \boldsymbol{\phi}_x + f v_2 \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 = 0, \\ v_{2t} + \bar{U}_0 v_{2x} + f \boldsymbol{\sigma}_3 \cdot \mathbf{u} + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_4 \cdot \boldsymbol{\phi} + \frac{3}{2} f \bar{U}_0 = 0, \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}_t + \bar{U}_0 \boldsymbol{\psi}_x + N^2 \mathbf{w} = 0, \\ \mathbf{u}_x + v_2 \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 + \mathbf{w}_z = 0, \\ \boldsymbol{\psi} = \boldsymbol{\phi}_z. \end{cases}$$

The vector notation, i.e. $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, u_2, u_3)$, $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, w_2, w_3)$ etc., has been used, and

$$(3.94) \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 = 3 \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma}_3 = \frac{1}{4} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -6 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma}_4 = \frac{3}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The dot in (3.93) represents the dot product in the Euclidean space. We note here that all the equations in (3.93) are vector equations except the second one, which is a scalar equation for the scalar unknown v_2 .

From here on, we proceed essentially as in Sections 3.2.2, 3.2.3 and Section 3.3, and below we only highlight the differences with the previous case.

The normal mode expansion for \mathbf{u} , \mathbf{w} , $\boldsymbol{\phi}$, $\boldsymbol{\psi}$ are the same as before, and for v_2 it reads

$$(3.95) \quad v_2(x, z, t) = \sum_{n \geq 0} v_{2n}(x, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z).$$

The system for the zero mode is

$$(3.96) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_{0t} + \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{u}_{0x} + \boldsymbol{\phi}_{0x} + f v_{20} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 = 0, \\ v_{20t} + \bar{U}_0 v_{20x} + f \boldsymbol{\sigma}_3 \cdot \mathbf{u}_0 + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_4 \cdot \boldsymbol{\phi}_0 + \frac{3}{2} L_3^{\frac{1}{2}} f \bar{U}_0 = 0, \\ \mathbf{u}_{0x} + v_{20} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

For $n \geq 1$ the system is

$$(3.97) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_{nt} + \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{u}_{nx} + \boldsymbol{\phi}_{nx} + f v_{2n} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 = 0, \\ v_{2nt} + \bar{U}_0 v_{2nx} + f \boldsymbol{\sigma}_3 \cdot \mathbf{u}_n + \boldsymbol{\sigma}_4 \cdot \boldsymbol{\phi}_n = 0, \\ \boldsymbol{\psi}_{nt} + \bar{U}_0 \boldsymbol{\psi}_{nx} + N^2 \mathbf{w}_n = 0, \\ \mathbf{u}_{nx} + v_{2n} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2 + \lambda_n \mathbf{w}_n = 0, \\ -\lambda_n \boldsymbol{\phi}_n = \boldsymbol{\psi}_n. \end{cases}$$

Eliminating ϕ_n and w_n from (3.97) we obtain a system for u_n , v_n and ψ_n ($n \geq 1$), namely:

$$(3.98) \quad \begin{cases} u_{nt} + \bar{U}_0 u_{nx} - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \psi_{nx} + f v_{2n} \sigma_1 = 0, \\ v_{nt} + \bar{U}_0 v_{nx} + f \sigma_3 u_n - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \sigma_4 \cdot \psi_n = 0, \\ \psi_{nt} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} u_{nx} + \bar{U}_0 \psi_{nx} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} v_{2n} \sigma_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

The coefficient matrix associated with the first order derivative terms (with respect to x) terms in the first and third equations in (3.98) is

$$\begin{pmatrix} \bar{U}_0 & -\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \\ -\frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} & \bar{U}_0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

This matrix has two eigenvalues: $U_0 + N/\lambda_n$ and $U_0 - N/\lambda_n$. The first eigenvalue is always positive, while the second one could be positive, which corresponds to supercritical modes, or negative, which corresponds to subcritical modes. As before, we let n_c denote the number of subcritical modes, and for each $n \geq 1$ we also introduce the variables $\xi_n = u_n - \psi_n/N$, $\eta_n = u_n + \psi_n/N$. By an analysis similar to that in Section 3.2.3 we are led to propose the following boundary conditions for the subcritical modes:

$$(3.99) \quad \begin{cases} \xi_n(0, t) = 0, \\ v_{2n}(0, t) = 0, \\ \eta_n(L_1, t) = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq n \leq n_c,$$

and, for the supercritical modes:

$$(3.100) \quad \begin{cases} \xi_n(0, t) = 0, \\ v_{2n}(0, t) = 0, \\ \eta_n(0, t) = 0. \end{cases} \quad \text{for } n > n_c.$$

Again we want to transform (3.93) (except the zero mode, which needs a separate treatment) into an abstract initial value problem of the form

$$(3.101) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dU}{dt} + AU = F, \\ U(0) = U_0. \end{cases}$$

For this purpose we introduce the following function spaces:

$$(3.102) \quad H = H_u \times H_{v_2} \times H_\psi,$$

$$\begin{aligned}
H_{\mathbf{u}} &= \left\{ \mathbf{u} \in \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}') \mid \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}(x, z) \, dz = \mathbf{0}, \text{ for a.e. } x \in (0, L_1) \right\}, \\
H_{v_2} &= \left\{ v_2 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}') \mid \int_{-L_3}^0 v_2(x, z) \, dz = 0, \text{ for a.e. } x \in (0, L_1) \right\}, \\
H_{\boldsymbol{\psi}} &= \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}').
\end{aligned}$$

We endow H with the inner product

$$(3.103) \quad (U, \tilde{U})_H = \int_{\mathcal{M}'} (\mathbf{u} \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{u}} + v_2 \tilde{v}_2 + \frac{1}{N^2} \boldsymbol{\psi} \cdot \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}) \, d\mathcal{M}' \quad \text{for } U, \tilde{U} \in H$$

With this inner product, H is a Hilbert space. We let P denote the orthogonal projector from $\mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}')$ onto $H_{\mathbf{u}}$. For convenience we also use P for the orthogonal projector from $L^2(\mathcal{M}')$ onto H_{v_2} .

The boundary conditions for \mathbf{u} , v_2 and $\boldsymbol{\psi}$ follow those we chose above, mode by mode (see (3.99), (3.100)); hence:

For the subcritical modes ($1 \leq n \leq n_c$),

$$(3.104) \quad \begin{cases} \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}(0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) \, dz - \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}(0, z) \mathcal{W}_n(z) \, dz = \mathbf{0}, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 v_2(0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) \, dz = \mathbf{0}, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}(L_1, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) \, dz + \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}(L_1, z) \mathcal{W}_n(z) \, dz = \mathbf{0}, \end{cases}$$

and for the supercritical modes ($n > n_c$),

$$(3.105) \quad \begin{cases} \int_{-L_3}^0 \mathbf{u}(0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) \, dz = \mathbf{0}, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 v_2(0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) \, dz = \mathbf{0}, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}(0, z) \mathcal{W}_n(z) \, dz = \mathbf{0}. \end{cases}$$

The domain of the operator A is defined as

$$(3.106) \quad D(A) = \{ U \in H \mid U_x \in \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}') \times L^2(\mathcal{M}') \times \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}'), \\ \text{and } U \text{ verifies the BC's (3.104) and (3.105)} \}.$$

For each $U \in D(A)$, AU is given by

$$(3.107) \quad AU = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{U}_0 \mathbf{u}_x + f v_2 \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 - P \left[\int_z^0 \boldsymbol{\psi}_x(x, z') dz' \right] \\ \bar{U}_0 v_{2x} + f \boldsymbol{\sigma}_3 \cdot \mathbf{u} - P \left[\int_z^0 \boldsymbol{\sigma}_4 \cdot \boldsymbol{\psi}(x, z') dz' \right] \\ \bar{U}_0 \boldsymbol{\psi}_x + N^2 \int_z^0 (\mathbf{u}_x + v_2 \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) dz' \end{pmatrix}.$$

In the process of establishing the well-posedness of the initial value problem associated with our new model we need to determine the adjoint operator A^* of A (as an unbounded operator in H), and its domain $D(A^*)$. We now list, without details of the calculations, the definitions of the operator A^* and its domain $D(A^*)$. The functions $\tilde{U} = (\tilde{\mathbf{u}}, \tilde{v}_2, \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}})$ in $D(A^*)$ satisfy the following boundary conditions.

For the subcritical modes ($1 \leq n \leq n_c$):

$$(3.108) \quad \begin{cases} \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(L_1, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz - \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(L_1, z) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz = \mathbf{0}, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{v}_2(L_1, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz = \mathbf{0}, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(0, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) + \frac{1}{N} \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(0, z) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz = \mathbf{0}, \end{cases}$$

and for the supercritical modes ($n > n_c$):

$$(3.109) \quad \begin{cases} \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{\mathbf{u}}(L_1, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz = \mathbf{0}, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{v}_2(L_1, z) \mathcal{U}_n(z) dz = \mathbf{0}, \\ \int_{-L_3}^0 \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}(L_1, z) \mathcal{W}_n(z) dz = \mathbf{0}. \end{cases}$$

The domain $D(A^*)$ is then defined as follows:

$$(3.110) \quad D(A^*) = \{ \tilde{U} \in H \mid \tilde{U}_x \in (\mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}') \times L^2(\mathcal{M}') \times \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M}')), \\ \text{and } \tilde{U} \text{ verifies the BC's (3.108) and (3.109)} \}.$$

For each $\tilde{U} \in D(A^*)$, $A^*\tilde{U}$ is given by

$$(3.111) \quad A^*\tilde{U} = \begin{pmatrix} \sum_{n \geq 1} (-\bar{U}_0 \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{nx} + \frac{1}{N\lambda_n} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_{nx} + f \tilde{v}_{2n} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_3) \mathcal{U}_n \\ \sum_{n \geq 1} (-\bar{U}_0 \tilde{v}_{2nx} + f \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_n \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_1 - \frac{1}{N\lambda_n} \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_n \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma}_2) \mathcal{U}_n \\ \sum_{n \geq 1} (\frac{N}{\lambda_n} \tilde{\mathbf{u}}_{nx} - \bar{U}_0 \tilde{\boldsymbol{\psi}}_{nx} - \frac{N}{\lambda_n} \tilde{v}_{2n} \boldsymbol{\sigma}_4) \mathcal{W}_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

where the $(\mathbf{u}_n, v_{2n}, \boldsymbol{\psi}_n)$, for $n \geq 1$, are the normal modes of \tilde{U} .

The following theorem, which is a copy of Theorem 3.5 with minor modifications, gives the well-posedness result about the system (3.101).

Theorem 3.7. *Let H , A and $D(A)$ be defined as above. Then the initial value problem (3.101) is well-posed. That is, for every $U_0 \in D(A)$, and $F \in L^1(0, T; H)$, with $F' \in L^1(0, T; H)$, (3.101) has a unique solution U such that*

$$(3.112) \quad U \in C([0, T]; H) \cap L^\infty(0, T; D(A)), \quad \frac{dU}{dt} \in L^\infty(0, T; H).$$

Theorem 3.7 is also a direct consequence of Theorem 2.1. The verification of the hypotheses of Theorem 2.1 can be done similarly as in Section 3.3.

For the system of the zero mode (3.96) we can also decompose ϕ_0 into two parts:

$$(3.113) \quad \phi_0 = \bar{\phi}_0 + \phi'_0,$$

where $\bar{\phi}_0$ is one of the stationary solutions of the equation

$$(3.114) \quad \boldsymbol{\sigma}_4 \cdot \bar{\phi}_0 = -\frac{3}{2} L_3^{\frac{1}{2}} f \bar{U}_0.$$

Then we impose the boundary conditions on the left boundary:

$$(3.115) \quad \begin{cases} \mathbf{u}_0(0, t) = \mathbf{u}^l(t), \\ v_{20}(0, t) = v_2^l(t), \\ \phi'_0(0, t) = \phi'^l(t). \end{cases}$$

With the boundary conditions above, we can treat the zero mode in a way similar to that in Section 3.3.4. First, by combining the first and second equations (now with ϕ'_0) of (3.96), we find and then solve the resulting equation for $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_4 \cdot \mathbf{u}_0 - v_{20x}$. Once $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_4 \cdot \mathbf{u}_0 - v_{20x}$ is known, say $\boldsymbol{\sigma}_4 \cdot \mathbf{u}_0 - v_{20x} = K(x, t)$, we can solve for \mathbf{u}_0 and v_{20} from this expression and the third equation of (3.96). Then when \mathbf{u}_0 and v_{20} are known,

the first equation in (3.96) gives ϕ'_0 . We leave it as an exercise for the reader to check the details, and to address the case of nonhomogeneous boundary conditions as in Section 3.3.5.

4. THE FULL 3D LINEAR CASE

4.1. Equations and Preliminary Results. In this section we consider the Primitive Equations in space dimension 3. We focus on the linearized equations since the boundary condition difficulty is already fully present in the linear case (see Section 2 above).

This section is organized as follows: we first recall the PEs and their linearized form. We also recall the normal modes expansion of the unknowns and their decomposition into the subcritical and supercritical modes. These two sets of modes necessitate different treatments and, unlike in Sections 2 and 3 above, the study of the supercritical modes is not straightforward. This Section 4.1 also contains (Section 4.1.3) a study of the associated stationary operator \mathcal{A} , a trace theorem adapted to this stationary operator which shows that if $U = (u, v, \psi)$ and $\mathcal{A}U$ are square integrable, then the traces of v and ψ are defined on the whole boundary and the trace of u is defined on part of the boundary (Section 4.1.4); finally Section 4.1 finishes with the study of the zero mode -in the modal decomposition (Section 4.1.5). Section 4.2 is devoted to the study of the subcritical modes for which the stationary problem, partly elliptic and partly hyperbolic, possesses a regularity result. Section 4.3 is devoted to the study of the supercritical modes handled in a different manner; the stationary problem is then fully hyperbolic, and it does not produce any regularity. Finally in Section 4.4 we consider the full linearized Primitive Equations containing both the subcritical and the supercritical modes and we prove our main existence and uniqueness results for homogeneous and nonhomogeneous boundary conditions.

Note that the boundary conditions proposed here for the subcritical modes are different than those studied in Sections 2 and 3 in dimensions 2 and 2.5; this change is of no importance in view of the computational objectives (see Section 2). The related open problem is the determination of *all* the sets of boundary conditions making the nonviscous primitive equation well-posed. The full nonlinear PEs with boundary conditions similar to those proposed here, will be studied in a separate work.

4.1.1. Equations and Normal Modes Expansion. We now recall the Primitive Equations (PEs) and their normal modes expansion. The

reader is referred to Section 1 for further details. The nonlinear 3D Primitive Equations read:

$$(4.1) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{v}}}{\partial t} + (\tilde{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \nabla) \tilde{\mathbf{v}} + \tilde{w} \frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{v}}}{\partial z} + k \times \tilde{\mathbf{v}} + \frac{1}{\rho_0} \nabla \tilde{p} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{p}}{\partial z} = -\tilde{\rho} g, \\ \nabla \cdot \tilde{\mathbf{v}} + \frac{\partial \tilde{w}}{\partial z} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial t} + (\tilde{\mathbf{v}} \cdot \nabla) \tilde{T} + \tilde{w} \frac{\partial \tilde{T}}{\partial z} = 0, \quad \tilde{\rho} = \tilde{\rho}(\tilde{T}). \end{array} \right.$$

The notations are as follows: $\tilde{\mathbf{u}} = (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}, \tilde{w})$ is the velocity of the water, $\tilde{\mathbf{v}}$ the horizontal velocity, $\tilde{\rho}$ is the density, \tilde{p} the pressure, \tilde{T} the temperature; $\tilde{\rho} = \tilde{\rho}(\tilde{T})$ is the equation of state. In agreement with the Boussinesq approximation, the density ρ is constant everywhere, $\tilde{\rho} = \rho_0$, except in the second equation (4.1). The salinity equation is not present in (4.1), but this would raise little additional difficulty to take into account the salinity S . As indicated before, the viscosity is not present in the equations (4.1), this is a crucial point in this study. Equations (4.1) correspond to the β -plane approximation of the PEs near the latitude $\theta = \theta_0$, and $f = f_0 + \beta y$, $f_0 = \Omega \sin \theta_0$ where Ω is the angular velocity of the earth, and $\beta = (df/dy)$ at $\theta = \theta_0$, that is $\beta = f_0/a$ at midlatitudes, ($\theta_0 = \pi/4$); k is the unit vector along the south to north poles; g is the gravitational constant. The domain occupied by the water is $\mathcal{M} = (0, L_1) \times (0, L_2) \times (-L_3, 0)$ in the $Oxyz$ system of coordinates.

We linearize Equations (4.1) around the simple uniform stratified flow (4.2)

$$(4.2) \quad \bar{u} = \bar{U}_0, \quad \bar{v} = 0, \quad \bar{T} = \bar{T}(z), \quad \bar{\rho} = \rho_0(1 - \alpha(\bar{T} - T_0)),$$

where $\bar{U}_0 > 0$, $\rho_0 > 0$ and $T_0 > 0$ are reference average values of the density and the temperature, $\alpha > 0$ is a constant and \bar{T} and $\bar{\rho}$ are linear in z . We introduce the Brunt-Väisälä (buoyancy) frequency

$$N^2 = -\frac{g}{\rho_0} \frac{d\bar{\rho}}{dz}.$$

and we assume that N does not depend on z . We write $\phi = p/\rho_0$, $\psi = gT/T_0$, and we set $\tilde{u} = \bar{u} + u$, $\tilde{v} = \bar{v} + v$, etc. We obtain as in (1.13):

$$(4.3) \quad \begin{cases} u_t + \bar{U}_0 u_x - f v + \phi_x = 0, \\ v_t + \bar{U}_0 v_x + f u + \phi_y = 0, \\ \psi_t + \bar{U}_0 \psi_x + N^2 w = 0, \\ u_x + v_y + w_z = 0, \\ \phi_z = \psi. \end{cases}$$

4.1.2. *Normal modes expansion.* As indicated in Section 1, the first step of the analysis of (4.3) consists, by separation of variables, in looking for solutions of the form

$$(4.4) \quad \begin{cases} u(x, y, z, t) = \mathcal{U}(z) \hat{u}(x, y, t), & v(x, y, z, t) = \mathcal{V}(z) \hat{v}(x, y, t), \\ \psi(x, y, z, t) = \Psi(z) \hat{\psi}(x, y, t), \\ w(x, y, z, t) = \mathcal{W}(z) \hat{w}(x, y, t), & \phi(x, y, z, t) = \Phi(z) \hat{\phi}(x, y, t). \end{cases}$$

Substituting these expressions in (4.3), we end up with the following systems (see Section 1 above), for $n \geq 1$,

$$(4.5) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x} - f v_n + \frac{\partial \phi_n}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial x} + f u_n + \frac{\partial \phi_n}{\partial y} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial x} + N^2 w_n = 0, \\ \phi_n = -\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \psi_n, \quad w_n = -\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \left(\frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial y} \right). \end{cases}$$

For $n = 0$, $w_0 = \psi_0 = 0$ and there remains

$$(4.6) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} - f v_0 + \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial x} + f u_0 + \frac{\partial \phi_0}{\partial y} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u_0}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_0}{\partial y} = 0. \end{cases}$$

Note that, since the considered problem is linear, there is no coupling between the different modes; see *e.g.* Section 2 above for the nonlinear case which introduces these couplings. We will study the zero mode separately (see Section(4.1.5)), and, for $n \geq 1$, we use the last two equations (4.5) and rewrite the first three in the form

$$(4.7) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x} - f v_n - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial x} = 0; \\ \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial x} + f u_n - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial y} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial t} + \bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial \psi_n}{\partial x} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} \left(\frac{\partial u_n}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v_n}{\partial y} \right) = 0. \end{cases}$$

As indicated before, our aim is to propose boundary conditions for (4.5)-(4.7) which make these equations well-posed and consequently the equations (4.3) also. As we shall see (see also Sections 2 and 3 above), the boundary conditions are different depending on whether

$$1 \leq n \leq n_c, \quad \text{or} \quad n > n_c,$$

where n_c, λ_{n_c} are such that

$$(4.8) \quad \frac{n_c \pi}{L_3} = \lambda_{n_c} < \frac{N}{\bar{U}_0} < \lambda_{n_c+1} = \frac{(n_c + 1)\pi}{L_3}.$$

We will not study the nongeneric case where $L_3 N / \pi \bar{U}_0$ is an *integer*.

The modes $0 \leq n \leq n_c$ are called *subcritical*, and the modes $n > n_c$ are called *supercritical*. It is convenient to introduce the sub and supercritical components of the functions defined by:

$$(4.9) \quad u^0 = P_0 u = \mathcal{U}_0 u_0, u^I = P_I u = \sum_{n=1}^{n_c} \mathcal{U}_n u_n, u^{II} = P_{II} u = \sum_{n > n_c}^{\infty} \mathcal{U}_n u_n,$$

and similarly for all the other functions; of course the zero mode u^0 is a subcritical mode, but, as we will see, we need to treat it separately. With these notations, the equations (4.3), (4.5), (4.7) are equivalent to the following systems:

$$(4.10) \quad \begin{cases} u_t^0 + \bar{U}_0 u_x^0 - f v^0 + \phi_x^0 = 0, \\ v_t^0 + \bar{U}_0 v_x^0 + f u^0 + \phi_y^0 = 0, \\ u_x^0 + v_y^0 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$(4.11) \quad \begin{cases} u_t^I + \bar{U}_0 u_x^I - f v^I + \phi_x^I = 0, \\ v_t^I + \bar{U}_0 v_x^I + f u^I + \phi_y^I = 0, \\ \psi_t^I + \bar{U}_0 \psi_x^I + N^2 w^I = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$(4.12) \quad \begin{cases} u_t^{II} + \bar{U}_0 u_x^{II} - f v^{II} + \phi_x^{II} = 0, \\ v_t^{II} + \bar{U}_0 v_x^{II} + f u^{II} + \phi_y^{II} = 0, \\ \psi_t^{II} + \bar{U}_0 \psi_x^{II} + N^2 w^{II} = 0, \end{cases}$$

with the additional relations $\phi = \phi(\psi)$, $w = w(u, v)$:

$$(4.13) \quad \begin{cases} \phi^I = - \sum_{n=1}^{n_c} \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \psi_n \mathcal{U}_n, & w^I = - \sum_{n=1}^{n_c} \frac{1}{\lambda_n} (u_{nx} + v_{ny}) \mathcal{W}_n, \\ \phi^{II} = - \sum_{n>n_c} \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \psi_n \mathcal{U}_n, & w^{II} = - \sum_{n>n_c} \frac{1}{\lambda_n} (u_{nx} + v_{ny}) \mathcal{W}_n. \end{cases}$$

We will also set $U = (u, v, \psi)$, $U^0 = P_0 U$, $U^I = P_I U$, $U^{II} = P_{II} U$.

Hereafter, our aim will be to study separately the subcritical and supercritical modes, proposing suitable boundary conditions for them, and to combine them and obtain existence, uniqueness and regularity of the solution U . In each case we will study one (subcritical/supercritical) mode separately and then combine them for the whole subcritical and supercritical components. We now conclude this section with some remarks concerning the stationary (time independent) equations associated with (4.6), (4.7), and by a trace theorem which will be used repeatedly in the sequel.

4.1.3. The stationary equations associated with (4.6)-(4.7). The (physical) spatial domain under consideration will be $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}' \times (-L_3, 0)$, where \mathcal{M}' is the interface atmosphere/ocean, $\mathcal{M}' = (0, L_1) \times (0, L_2)$.

We introduce, componentwise, the differential operators $\mathcal{A}_n = (\mathcal{A}_{n1}, \mathcal{A}_{n2}, \mathcal{A}_{n3})$ operating on $U_n = (u_n, v_n, \psi_n)$,

$$(4.14) \quad \mathcal{A}_n U_n = \begin{cases} \bar{U}_0 u_{nx} - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \psi_{nx}, \\ \bar{U}_0 v_{nx} - \frac{1}{\lambda_n} \psi_{ny}, \\ \bar{U}_0 \psi_{nx} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda_n} (u_{nx} + v_{ny}), \end{cases}$$

with \bar{U}_0, N and $\lambda_n > 0$ as above.

Our object here is to study (recall) the nature of the stationary (time independent) equations in \mathcal{M}' :

$$(4.15) \quad \mathcal{A}_n U_n = F_n = (F_{un}, F_{vn}, F_{\psi n}), \quad n \geq 1.$$

We momentarily drop the indices n for the sake of simplicity and although this is not of direct use in the sequel, it is useful to look for the characteristics of the differential system $\mathcal{A}U = F$. We write this system in the matrix form

$$(4.16) \quad \mathcal{E}U_x + \mathcal{G}U_y = F,$$

with

$$\mathcal{E} = \begin{pmatrix} \bar{U}_0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\lambda} \\ 0 & \bar{U}_0 & 0 \\ -\frac{N^2}{\lambda} & 0 & \bar{U}_0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathcal{G} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{\lambda} \\ 0 & -\frac{N^2}{\lambda} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and the equation of the characteristics (see *e.g.* John (1982)) is given by

$$\det(\mathcal{E}dx - \mathcal{G}dy) = 0,$$

that is

$$\det \begin{vmatrix} \bar{U}_0 \mu & 0 & -\frac{\mu}{\lambda} \\ 0 & \bar{U}_0 \mu & \frac{1}{\lambda} \\ -\frac{N^2 \mu}{\lambda} & \frac{N^2}{\lambda} & \bar{U}_0 \mu \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

with $\mu = dx/dy$. Hence the equation for μ :

$$(4.17) \quad \bar{U}_0 \mu \left[\left(\bar{U}_0^2 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2} \right) \mu^2 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2} \right] = 0.$$

The (real) solution $\mu_0 = 0$ exists in all cases, producing the characteristics $x = \text{constant}$ (parallel to the background flow $\bar{U}_0 e_x$). This corresponds to the first equation:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\bar{U}_0 u - \frac{\psi}{\lambda} \right) = F_u + f v.$$

Then in the supercritical case, $\bar{U}_0^2 - N^2 \lambda^{-2} > 0$ and we have two more real characteristics

$$(4.18) \quad \frac{dx_{\pm}}{dy} = \mu_{\pm} = \pm \frac{N}{\lambda} \left(\bar{U}_0^2 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2} \right)^{-1/2},$$

whereas, in the subcritical case, these two characteristics are imaginary.

For the stationary zero mode, we obtain from (4.6) after dropping the Coriolis term:

$$(4.19) \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{U}_0 u_x + \phi_x &= F_u, \\ \bar{U}_0 v_x + \phi_y &= F_v, \\ u_x + v_y &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

By elimination of ϕ we find

$$\bar{U}_0 (u_{xy} - v_{xx}) = F_{u,y} - F_{v,x}$$

and hence we find the fully elliptic equation

$$(4.20) \quad v_{xx} + v_{yy} = \frac{1}{\bar{U}_0} (F_{v,x} - F_{u,y}).$$

We infer from this remark that the stationary system $\mathcal{A}_n U_n = F_n$ is fully elliptic for the zero mode, partly hyperbolic and partly elliptic for the other subcritical modes (one real characteristic) and fully hyperbolic in the supercritical case (three real characteristics). This remark will underly the studies in Sections 4.2 and 4.3, although, as we said, we do not use it directly.

4.1.4. A trace theorem. We consider the same differential operator $\mathcal{A} = (\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_3)$, as in (4.14) operating on $U = (u, v, \psi)$, but the indices n are dropped for the sake of simplicity:

$$(4.21) \quad \mathcal{A}U = \begin{cases} \bar{U}_0 u_x - \frac{1}{\lambda} \psi_x, \\ \bar{U}_0 v_x - \frac{1}{\lambda} \psi_y, \\ \bar{U}_0 \psi_x - \frac{N^2}{\lambda} (u_x + v_y), \end{cases}$$

with $\bar{U}_0, N, \lambda = \lambda_n > 0$ as above, and we consider the space¹⁶

$$(4.22) \quad \mathcal{X} = \{U \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3, \mathcal{A}U \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3\},$$

endowed with its natural Hilbert norm $(|U|_{L^2(\Gamma_i)^3}^2 + |\mathcal{A}U|_{L^2(\Gamma_i)^3}^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. We have

Theorem 4.1. *If $U = (u, v, \psi) \in \mathcal{X}$, the traces of v and ψ are defined on all of $\partial\mathcal{M}'$, the trace of u is defined at $x = 0$ and L_1 , and they belong to the respective spaces $H_x^{-1}(0, L_1)$ and $H_y^{-1}(0, L_2)$. Furthermore the trace operators are linear continuous in the corresponding spaces, e.g. $U \in \mathcal{X} \rightarrow u|_{x=0}$ is continuous from \mathcal{X} into $H_y^{-1}(0, L_2)$.*

Proof. Let us write $\mathcal{A}U = F = (f_1, f_2, f_3)$. Since $U = (u, v, \psi) \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3 = L_x^2(0, L_1; L_y^2(0, L_2)^3)$, we see that $U_y = \partial U / \partial y$ belongs to $L_x^2(0, L_1; H_y^{-1}(0, L_2)^3)$. From $\mathcal{A}_2 U = \bar{U}_0 v_x - \lambda^{-1} \psi_y = f_2 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')$, we conclude that $v_x \in L_x^2(0, L_1; H_y^{-1}(0, L_2))$, and $v \in \mathcal{C}([0, L_1]; H_y^{-1}(0, L_2))$, so that its traces at $x = 0$ and L_1 are defined and belong to $H_y^{-1}(0, L_2)$. We then have

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}_0 u_x - \lambda^{-1} \psi_x &= f_1 \in L_x^2(0, L_1; L_y^2(0, L_2)), \\ \bar{U}_0 \psi_x - (N^2/\lambda) u_x &= f_2 - (N^2/\lambda) v_y \in L_x^2(0, L_1; H_y^{-1}(0, L_2)), \end{aligned}$$

so that both u_x and ψ_x belong to the last space and

$$u, \psi \in \mathcal{C}([0, L_1]; H_y^{-1}(0, L_2)).$$

Their traces are defined as well at $x = 0$ and L_1 . Finally we write

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}_0 v_x - \lambda^{-1} \psi_y &= f_2, \\ (\bar{U}_0 - N^2/\lambda^2 \bar{U}_0) \psi_x - (N^2/\lambda) v_y &= f_3 + N^2 f_1 / \lambda \bar{U}_0, \end{aligned}$$

from which we conclude that v_y and $\psi_y \in L_y^2(0, L_2; H_x^{-1}(0, L_1))$ and thus v and $\psi \in \mathcal{C}_y([0, L_2]; H_x^{-1}(0, L_1))$ and their traces are both defined

¹⁶We will write $\mathcal{A}_n, \mathcal{X}_n$ when it is necessary to emphasize the dependence on n through λ ($\lambda = \lambda_n$).

at $y = 0$ and L_2 . Finally all the mappings above are continuous, and the theorem is proved. \square

Remark 4.2. Although the values of $\bar{U}_0, N, \lambda = \lambda_n$ are intended to be those above, Theorem 4.1 extends to operators \mathcal{A} with the same structure and more general constant coefficients, and it will be used in this way at times.

4.1.5. *The zero mode.* The equations for this mode appear in (4.6) but, for the convenience of the notations, the subscripts are now changed to superscripts. Due to the form of the third equation, we proceed by analogy with the incompressible Navier Stokes equations and we determine first $\mathbf{u}^0 = (u^0, v^0)$ and then ϕ^0 by solving a Neumann problem. The natural function space for \mathbf{u}^0 is

$$(4.23) \quad H^0 = \{ \mathbf{u}^0 = (u^0, v^0) \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^2, u_x^0 + v_y^0 = 0, \mathbf{u}^0 \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \text{ on } \partial\mathcal{M}' \},$$

where $\mathbf{n} = (n_x, n_y)$ is the unit outward normal on $\partial\mathcal{M}'$. Recall (see *e.g.* Temam (2001)) that the trace of $\mathbf{u}^0 \cdot \mathbf{n}$ on $\partial\mathcal{M}'$ makes sense for $\mathbf{u}^0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^2$ with $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{u}^0 = u_x^0 + v_y^0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')$. If the test function $\tilde{\mathbf{u}}^0 = (\tilde{u}^0, \tilde{v}^0) \in H^0$ is smooth, we classically see that (4.6) implies that

$$(4.24) \quad \frac{d}{dt}(\mathbf{u}^0, \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^0)_{H^0} + \bar{U}_0(\mathbf{u}_x^0, \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^0) + f(e_z \wedge \mathbf{u}^0, \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^0) = 0,$$

where $e_z = (0, 0, 1)$. Conversely if there exists u^0 such that (4.24) is satisfied for all such $\tilde{\mathbf{u}}^0$, then there exists ϕ^0 such that equations (4.6) are satisfied.

We then introduce the linear unbounded operator A^0 in H ,

$$(4.25) \quad A^0 \mathbf{u}^0 = P_{H^0} \left(\bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^0}{\partial x} + f e_z \wedge \mathbf{u}^0 \right),$$

with domain

$$(4.26) \quad D(A^0) = \{ \mathbf{u}^0 \in H^0, \mathbf{u}_x^0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^2 \},$$

where P_{H^0} is the orthogonal projector in $L^2(\mathcal{M}')^2$ onto H^0 . Equation (4.24) is then equivalent to the evolution equation

$$(4.27) \quad \frac{d\mathbf{u}^0}{dt} + A^0 \mathbf{u}^0 = 0.$$

Using the Hille-Phillips-Yoshida theorem, it is easy to see that equation (4.27) with initial condition $\mathbf{u}^0(0)$ given in H^0 or $D(A^0)$ produces a well-posed initial value problem. For that purpose it is sufficient to show that $-A^0$ is the infinitesimal generator of a contraction semi-group in H^0 . Since the operator $\mathbf{u}^0 \rightarrow P_{H^0}(f e_z \wedge \mathbf{u}^0)$ is continuous in H^0 , it

suffices to show that $\bar{A}^0 \mathbf{u}^0 = P_{H^0} \bar{U}^0 \mathbf{u}_{0x}$ with domain $D(\bar{A}^0)$ is dense in H^0 and \bar{A}^0 is closed which is easy; also $\bar{A}^0 \geq 0$ as

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\bar{A}^0 \mathbf{u}^0, \mathbf{u}^0)_{H^0} &= \bar{U}_0 \int_{\mathcal{M}'} \mathbf{u}_x^0 \cdot \mathbf{u}^0 d\mathcal{M}' \\
 (4.28) \qquad &= \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \int_0^{L_2} [|\mathbf{u}^0|^2(L_1, y) - |\mathbf{u}^0|^2(0, y)] dy \\
 &= 0,
 \end{aligned}$$

the integration in x being justified for $\mathbf{u}^0 \in D(A^0)$. We need also to show that \bar{A}^{0*} is positive, but this results from the fact that $\bar{A}^{0*} = -\bar{A}^0$, with the same domain.¹⁷ We refrain from giving all the details of the proof for this partial result and refer the reader to Section 4.4 for the complete analysis.

4.2. Subcritical Modes. We now proceed and study the subcritical modes $1 \leq n \leq n_c$.

4.2.1. One subcritical mode ($1 \leq n \leq n_c$). We temporarily drop the indices n and first want to set and study an initial value problem for (4.7) when the mode is subcritical, that is (see (4.8))

$$\lambda = \lambda_n < \frac{N}{\bar{U}_0} \quad (0 \leq n \leq n_c).$$

There are several possible choices of suitable boundary conditions; see e.g. different ones in Rousseau, Temam, and Tribbia (2005b) for a related situation. Here, for a simple subcritical mode $1 \leq n \leq n_c$, we choose the following boundary conditions:

$$(4.29) \qquad \begin{cases} \psi = 0 \text{ at } x = L_1, \text{ and } y = 0, L_2, \\ v = 0 \text{ and } u = \psi / \lambda \bar{U}_0 \text{ at } x = 0, \end{cases}$$

and we introduce the space

$$(4.30) \quad D(A) = \{U \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3, \mathcal{A}U \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3, U \text{ satisfies (4.29)}\},$$

and the operator¹⁸

$$AU = \mathcal{A}U.$$

In view of Theorem 4.1, the traces appearing in (4.29) are well defined when $U \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$ and $\mathcal{A}U \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$, so that the definition of $D(A_n)$ in (4.30) makes sense.

¹⁷Note that $A^{0*} = -A^0$ as well, and of course $D(A^{0*}) = D(A^0) = D(\bar{A}^0)$.

¹⁸When needed we will write also $\mathcal{A}_n, A_n, D(A_n)$ to emphasize the dependence on n ($\lambda = \lambda_n$).

Remark 4.3. As indicated above the boundary conditions (4.29) are different than those in Section 2 for dimension two (after neglecting the dependence on y).

We proceed with a regularity result for U in $D(A)$ (see the comments in Section 4.1.3).

Theorem 4.4. *If $U = (u, v, \psi) \in D(A)$, then v and ψ belong to $H^1(\mathcal{M}')$ and u_x belongs to $L^2(\mathcal{M}')$*

Proof. For $U \in D(A)$, we set $AU = F = (f_1, f_2, f_3)$. Then, in the distribution sense,

$$(4.31) \quad \begin{cases} \bar{U}_0 u_x - \frac{1}{\lambda} \psi_x = f_1, \\ \bar{U}_0 v_x - \frac{1}{\lambda} \psi_y = f_2, \\ \bar{U}_0 \psi_x - \frac{N^2}{\lambda} (u_x + v_y) = f_3. \end{cases}$$

Combining the first and third equations we find

$$(4.32) \quad \bar{U}_0 \left(1 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2 \bar{U}_0^2} \right) \psi_x - \frac{N^2}{\lambda} v_y = \frac{N^2}{\lambda \bar{U}_0} f_1 + f_3.$$

Combining this equation with the second equation (4.31), we obtain

$$(4.33) \quad \begin{aligned} (\bar{U}_0^2 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2}) \psi_{xx} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2} \psi_{yy} = \\ = \frac{N^2}{\lambda} f_{1x} + \frac{N^2}{\lambda} f_{2y} + \bar{U}_0 f_{3x}. \end{aligned}$$

Note that this equation is elliptic in the subcritical case; of course a similar elliptic equation can be derived for v , but we will not use it. We associate to this equation the boundary condition $\psi = 0$ at $y = 0, L_2$ and $x = L_1$ contained in (4.29). Then for the side $x = 0$ of \mathcal{M}' , a suitable boundary condition is given by (4.32) in which $v_y = 0$ since $v = 0$ at $x = 0$; hence

$$(4.34) \quad -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial n} = \psi_x = \bar{U}_0^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2 \bar{U}_0^2} \right)^{-1} \left(\frac{N^2}{\lambda \bar{U}_0} f_1 + f_2 \right), \text{ at } x = 0.$$

The right-hand side of (4.34) does not make sense on $x = 0$ for $F \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$. So we proceed as follows: we approximate F in $L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$ by

a sequence of smooth functions $F_m \in \mathcal{C}^\infty(\mathcal{M}')^3$. For each m , the right-hand side of (4.34) makes sense and we find a unique solution ψ_m of (4.32), (4.34) and $\psi_m = 0$ on the other sides of \mathcal{M}' . Of course ψ_m is \mathcal{C}^∞ on \mathcal{M}' away from the corners and $\psi_m \in H^1(\mathcal{M}')$ (at least), see Grisvard (1985). Then from ψ_m , we determine the corresponding $v = v_m$ up to an additive constant: v_{mx} and v_{my} are given by (4.32) and the second equation (4.31), and these equations are compatible (i.e. $v_{mxy} = v_{myx}$), because of (4.33). Note that v_m belongs to $H^1(\mathcal{M}')$ at least, its trace on the side $x = 0$ of \mathcal{M}' is defined, $v_{my} = 0$ on this side because of (4.34). Hence $v_m = 0$ on $x = 0$ by choosing properly the constant. Finally u_m is determined by the first equation (4.31) and the boundary condition $U_m = \psi_m/\lambda\bar{U}_0$ at $x = 0$. In conclusion $U_m = (u_m, v_m, \psi_m)$ that we just constructed belongs to $D(A)$ and satisfies $AU_m = F_m$.

To pass to the limit $m \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain the suitable a priori estimates as follows: we multiply the second equation (4.31) by $-(N^2/\lambda)\psi_{my}$, equation (4.32) by $-\bar{U}_0\psi_{mx}$, integrate over \mathcal{M}' and add these equations. We find

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.35) \quad & \bar{U}_0^2 \left(\frac{N^2}{\lambda^2 \bar{U}_0^2} - 1 \right) \int_{\Gamma_i} \psi_{mx}^2 d\mathcal{M}' + \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2} \int_{\mathcal{M}'} \psi_{my}^2 d\mathcal{M}' \\
 & + \frac{\bar{U}_0 N^2}{\lambda} \int_{\Gamma_i} (v_{my}\psi_{mx} - v_{mx}\psi_{my}) d\mathcal{M}' = \\
 & = - \int_{\mathcal{M}'} \left(\frac{N^2}{\lambda} f_{m2}\psi_{my} + \frac{N^2}{\lambda} f_{m1}\psi_{mx} + \bar{U}_0 f_{m2}\psi_{mx} \right) d\mathcal{M}'.
 \end{aligned}$$

The integrals involving $v\psi$ cancel each other because it is legitimate to integrate by parts (enough regularity) and, by integration by parts, taking into account the boundary conditions (4.29) for U_m , we find

$$(4.36) \quad \int_{\mathcal{M}'} v_{my}\psi_{mx} d\mathcal{M}' = \int_{\Gamma_i} v_{mx}\psi_{my} d\mathcal{M}'.$$

Since $N^2 > \lambda^2 \bar{U}_0^2$, we then easily infer from (4.35) that

$$(4.37) \quad |\nabla \psi_m|_{L^2(\mathcal{M}')^2} \leq c |F_m|_{L^2(\Gamma_i)^2} \leq \text{const}.$$

Thanks to the boundary conditions on ψ_m we have a Poincaré inequality which guarantees that

$$(4.38) \quad |\psi_m|_{L^2(\Gamma_i)} \leq \text{const},$$

and ψ_m is bounded in $H^1(\mathcal{M}')$. As for the construction of v_m , the second equation (4.31), (4.32) and $v_m = 0$ on $x = 0$ then show that v_m is bounded in $H^1(\mathcal{M}')$. Finally $\bar{U}_0 u_m - \psi_m/\lambda$ and its x derivative are bounded in $L^2(\mathcal{M}')$ so that u_m and u_{mx} are bounded in $L^2(\mathcal{M}')$ as well.

Passing to the limit $m \rightarrow \infty$, we obtain $U_m \rightarrow \bar{U}$, with $\bar{U} \in D(A)$ and $A\bar{U} = F$, \bar{U} satisfying the desired regularity properties. To conclude, we need to show that $\bar{U} = U$, that is A is one-to-one.

We thus consider $U \in D(A)$, such that $AU = 0$. Then U satisfies (4.31) with $f_1 = f_2 = f_3 = 0$ and the boundary conditions (4.29): ψ, v also satisfy (4.32), (4.33) and (4.34) with $F = 0$. The mixed Neumann-Dirichlet problem of which ψ is solution shows that $\psi = 0$; then $v = 0$ because of (4.32), the second equation (4.31) and $v = 0$ at $x = 0$. Finally $u = 0$ because of the first equation (4.31) and the boundary condition $\bar{U}_0 u - \psi \lambda = 0$ at $x = 0$.

Theorem 4.4 is thus proved. \square

4.2.2. *Positivity of A and A^* .* We endow the space $H = L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$ with the Hilbert scalar product and norm

$$(U, \tilde{U})_H = \int_{\Gamma_i} \left(u\tilde{u} + v\tilde{v} + \frac{1}{N^2} \psi\tilde{\psi} \right) d\mathcal{M}', \quad |U|_H = \{(U, U)_H\}^{1/2}.$$

Our aim is now to prove that A and its adjoint A^* defined below are positive in the sense

$$(4.39) \quad \begin{cases} (AU, U)_H \geq 0, & \forall U \in D(A), \\ (A^*U, U)_H \geq 0, & \forall U \in D(A^*). \end{cases}$$

These properties are needed to apply the Hille-Phillips-Yoshida theorem (see Section 4.4). The result for U is now easy thanks to Theorem 4.4. Indeed the following easy calculations are now legitimate, $\forall U \in D(A)$:

$$\begin{aligned} (AU, U)_H &= \int_{\Gamma_i} \left[\left(\bar{U}_0 u_x - \frac{1}{\lambda} \psi_x \right) u + \left(\bar{U}_0 v_x - \frac{1}{\lambda} \psi_y \right) v \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{N^2} \psi_x \psi - \frac{1}{\lambda} (u_x + v_y) \psi \right] d\mathcal{M}' \\ (4.40) \quad &= \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \int_0^{L_2} (u^2 + v^2)(L_1, y) dy \\ &\quad - \int_0^{L_2} \left[\frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} (u^2 + \frac{1}{N^2} \psi^2)(0, y) - \frac{1}{\lambda} (u\psi)(0, y) \right] dy \\ &\geq \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \int_0^{L_2} \left((\lambda \bar{U}_0)^{-2} - N^{-2} \right) \psi^2(0, y) dy \geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

All the integrations by parts above are easy to justify for functions in $H^1(\mathcal{M}')$. We just want to emphasize those involving u . If u and \tilde{u}

belong to $L_y^2(0, L_2; H_x^1(0, L_1))$, then $u, \tilde{u} \in L_y^2(0, u_2; \mathcal{C}_x([0, L_1]))$ and for a.e. $y \in (0, L_2)$:

$$\int_0^{L_1} (u_x \tilde{u} + u \tilde{u}_x)(x, y) dx = (u \tilde{u})(1, y) - (u \tilde{u})(0, y)$$

and, integrating in y ,

$$\begin{aligned} (4.41) \quad & \int_{\Gamma_i} (u_x \tilde{u} + u \tilde{u}_x) dx dy = \\ & = \int_0^{L_2} [(u, \tilde{u})(1, y) - (u \tilde{u})(0, y)] dy. \end{aligned}$$

To prove (4.40), we apply (4.41) with $\tilde{u} = u, \psi$, and v .

We now turn to the definition of the formal adjoint A^* of A and its domain $D(A^*)$, in the sense of the adjoint of a linear unbounded operator (see Rudin (1991)). For that purpose we first compute $(AU, \tilde{U})_H$ for U and \tilde{U} smooth. By integration by parts, using Stokes formula, we find:

$$\begin{aligned} (4.42) \quad (AU, \tilde{U})_H &= \int_{\Gamma_i} \left[\left(\bar{U}_0 u_x - \frac{1}{\lambda} \psi_x \right) \tilde{u} + \left(\bar{U}_0 v_x - \frac{1}{\lambda} \psi_y \right) \tilde{v} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{N^2} \psi_x \tilde{\psi} - \frac{1}{\lambda} (u_x + v_y) \tilde{\psi} \right] d\mathcal{M}' \\ &= I_0 + I_1, \end{aligned}$$

where I_0 stands for the integrals in \mathcal{M}' and I_1 for the integrals on $\partial\mathcal{M}'$. For I_0 we have

$$(4.43) \quad I_0 = \int_{\Gamma_i} \left(\mathcal{A}_1^* \tilde{U} u + \mathcal{A}_2^* \tilde{U} v + N^{-2} \mathcal{A}_3^* \tilde{U} \psi \right) d\mathcal{M}',$$

with $\mathcal{A}^* \tilde{U} = (\mathcal{A}_1^* \tilde{U}, \mathcal{A}_2^* \tilde{U}, \mathcal{A}_3^* \tilde{U})$, and

$$(4.44) \quad \mathcal{A}^* \tilde{U} = \begin{cases} -\bar{U}_0 \tilde{u}_x + \frac{1}{\lambda} \tilde{\psi}_x, \\ -\bar{U}_0 \tilde{v}_x + \frac{1}{\lambda} \tilde{\psi}_y, \\ -\bar{U}_0 \tilde{\psi}_x + \frac{N^2}{\lambda} (\tilde{u}_x + \tilde{v}_y). \end{cases}$$

For I_1 , taking into account the boundary conditions (4.29), there remains:

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 = & \int_0^{L_2} \left[\bar{U}_0(u\tilde{u})(L_1, y) + \bar{U}_0(v\tilde{v})(L_1, y) - \frac{1}{\lambda}(u\tilde{\psi})(L_1, y) \right] dy \\ & + \int_0^{L_2} \left(-\frac{\bar{U}_0}{N^2} + \frac{1}{\lambda^2 \bar{U}_0} \right) (\psi\tilde{\psi})(0, y) dy \\ & - \lambda^{-1} \int_0^{L_1} \left[(v\tilde{\psi})(x, L_2) + (v\tilde{\psi})(x, 0) \right] dx. \end{aligned}$$

According to Rudin (1991), $D(A^*)$ consists of the \tilde{U} in H such that $U \rightarrow (AU, \tilde{U})_H$ is continuous on $D(A)$ for the topology (norm) of H . If U is restricted to the class of \mathcal{C}^∞ functions with compact support in \mathcal{M}' (endowed with the norm of H), then $I_1 = 0$, and $U \rightarrow I_0$ can only be continuous if $\mathcal{A}^*\tilde{U}$ as defined in (4.44) belongs to $L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$. We then observe that Theorem 4.1 applies to \mathcal{A}^* as well and to more general constant coefficients operators. Hence if $\tilde{U} \in D(A^*)$ then $\tilde{U} \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$ with $\mathcal{A}^*\tilde{U} \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$, and the traces of \tilde{U} are defined as in Theorem 4.1. We now restrict U to the class of \mathcal{C}^∞ functions on \mathcal{M}' which belong to $D(A)$. Then the expressions above of I_0 and I_1 show that $U \rightarrow (AU, \tilde{U})_H$ can only be continuous in U for the topology (norm) of H if the following boundary conditions are satisfied:

$$(4.45) \quad \begin{cases} \tilde{\psi} = 0 \text{ at } y = 0, L_2 \text{ and } x = 0, \\ \tilde{v} = 0 \text{ and } \tilde{u} = \tilde{\psi}/\lambda\bar{U}_0 \text{ at } x = L_1. \end{cases}$$

Hence we conclude that¹⁹

$$(4.46) \quad D(A^*) = \left\{ \tilde{U} \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3, \mathcal{A}^*\tilde{U} \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3, \text{ and } \tilde{U} \text{ satisfies (4.45)} \right\}.$$

We have shown indeed that $D(A^*)$ is included in the right-hand side of (4.46). Now, with exactly the same reasoning as in Theorem 4.4, we can show that if $\tilde{U} = (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}, \tilde{\psi}) \in D(A^*)$, then \tilde{v} and $\tilde{\psi}$ belong to $H^1(\mathcal{M}')$ and \tilde{u}_x belongs to $L^2(\mathcal{M}')$.

Thus using again (4.41), we see that for every U in $D(A)$ and \tilde{U} in $D(A^*)$ (not necessarily \mathcal{C}^∞), then $(AU, \tilde{U})_H = I_0 + I_1$ as above, with $I_1 = 0$ and I_0 as in (4.43), so that $U \rightarrow (AU, \tilde{U})_H$ is continuous on $D(A)$ for the norm of H . The opposite inclusion is proven and

¹⁹Similarly we write $\mathcal{A}_n^*, A_n^*, D(A_n^*)$ when the dependence on n needs to be emphasized ($\lambda = \lambda_n$).

(4.46) is established. This reasoning also shows that, for every $\tilde{U} \in D(A^*)$, $A^*\tilde{U} = \mathcal{A}^*\tilde{U}$, \mathcal{A}^* as in (4.44).

It is now easy to prove the positivity of A^* , that is the second statement in (4.39). We proceed as in (4.40), using (4.41):

$$\begin{aligned}
(A^*U, U)_H &= \int_{\Gamma_i} \left[\left(-\bar{U}_0 u_x + \frac{1}{\lambda} \psi_x \right) u + \right. \\
&\quad \left. \left(-\bar{U}_0 v_x + \frac{1}{\lambda} \psi_y \right) v + \left(-\frac{\bar{U}_0}{N^2} \psi_x + \frac{1}{\lambda} (u_x + v_y) \right) \psi \right] d\mathcal{M}' \\
&= (\text{using the boundary conditions (4.45)}) \\
&= \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \int_0^{L_2} (u^2 + v^2)(0, y) dy \\
&\quad - \int_0^{L_2} \left[\frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} (u^2 + \frac{1}{N^2} \psi^2)(L_1, y) - \frac{1}{\lambda} (u\psi)(L_1, y) \right] dy \\
&\geq \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \int_0^{L_2} ((\lambda \bar{U}_0)^{-2} - N^{-2}) \psi^2(L_1, y) dy \geq 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Hence the positivity. Note that we cannot just write $(A^*U, U)_H = (AU, U)_H \geq 0$, because U in $D(A^*)$ may not belong to $D(A)$. In summary we have proven the following theorem:

Theorem 4.5. *For every $U \in D(A_n)$, as defined in (4.30), we have $(A_n U, U)_{L^2(\mathcal{M})^3} \geq 0$. Similarly, for every $U \in D(A_n^*)$ defined in (4.46), we have $(A_n^* U, U)_{L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3} \geq 0$.*

Remark 4.6. Based on the previous results we can show that, for each $n, 1 \leq n \leq n_c$, $-A = -A_n$ is the infinitesimal generator of a contraction semi-group. Then by application of the Hille-Yoshida theorem we can solve the initial and boundary value problem associated with equations (4.7) for every such n . We refrain from developing this and will instead establish a well-posedness result for all modes together, see Section 4.4.

4.3. Supercritical Modes. We now consider the initial and boundary value problem for one single supercritical mode, that is equations (4.5) or equivalently (4.7) when $n > n_c$. We temporarily drop the indices n , and write e.g.

$$(4.47) \quad \lambda = \lambda_n > \frac{N}{\bar{U}_0}$$

4.3.1. *The operator A and its adjoint A^* .* Here, for one supercritical mode we choose the following boundary conditions:

$$(4.48) \quad \begin{cases} u, v, \text{ and } \psi = 0 \text{ at } x = 0, \\ \text{and } \psi = 0 \text{ at } y = 0 \text{ and } L_2. \end{cases}$$

In this case the operator $A = A_n$, is defined by $AU = \mathcal{A}U$ as in (4.21), and

$$(4.49) \quad D(A) = \{U \in H = L^2(\mathcal{M}')^2, \mathcal{A}U \in L^2(\mathcal{M}'), U \text{ satisfies (4.48)}\}.$$

Note that, according to Theorem 4.1, the traces of u, v, ψ appearing in (4.48) and (4.49) are well-defined when $U \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$ and $\mathcal{A}U \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$.

In view of proving that $-A = -A_n$ is the infinitesimal generator of a contraction semigroup, our main task is now to show that

$$(4.50) \quad \begin{cases} (AU, U)_H \geq 0, \forall U \in D(A), \text{ and} \\ (A^*U, U)_H \geq 0, \forall U \in D(A^*)^{20}, \end{cases}$$

where A^* is defined below. Our approach for (4.50) is however different from the subcritical case which was based on the regularity result Theorem 4.4. In the supercritical case the equations are hyperbolic and there are no similar regularity results. Instead we are going to prove that $(AU, U)_H \geq 0$ when U is sufficiently regular; then we define A^* and prove that $(A^*U, U)_H \geq 0$ for every U , sufficiently regular, in the domain of A^* ; and finally, by passage to the limit, we prove (4.50) for all functions in $D(A)$ and $D(A^*)$ respectively.

Positivity of A

We prove that $(AU, U)_H \geq 0$ when U belongs to $D(A)$ and is sufficiently regular (say in $\mathcal{C}^2(\bar{\mathcal{M}}')^3$):

$$\begin{aligned}
(AU, U)_H &= \int_{\mathcal{M}'} [(\bar{U}_0 u_x - \frac{1}{\lambda} \psi_x)u + (\bar{U}_0 v_x - \frac{1}{\lambda} \psi_y)v \\
&\quad + \frac{1}{N^2}(\bar{U}_0 \psi_x - \frac{N^2}{\lambda}(u_x + v_y))\psi] d\mathcal{M}' \\
&= \text{(using (4.48) and (4.47))} \\
&= \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \int_0^{L_2} (u^2 + v^2 + \frac{1}{N^2} \psi^2)(L_1, y) dy \\
&\quad - \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^{L_2} (u\psi)(L_1, y) dy \\
&= \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \int_0^{L_2} v^2(L_1, y) dy + \\
&\quad + \frac{\bar{U}_0}{2} \int_0^{L_2} (u^2 + \frac{1}{N^2} \psi^2 - \frac{2}{\lambda \bar{U}_0} u\psi)(L_1, y) dy \\
&\geq 0.
\end{aligned} \tag{4.51}$$

*The adjoint A^**

Assume that $U \in D(A)$ and $\tilde{U} \in H$ are smooth functions; then, as in (4.42):

$$\begin{aligned}
(4.52) \quad (AU, \tilde{U})_H &= \int_{\mathcal{M}'} \left[(\bar{U}_0 u_x - \frac{1}{\lambda} \psi_x) \tilde{u} + (\bar{U}_0 v_x - \frac{1}{\lambda} \psi_y) \tilde{v} \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{1}{N^2} (\bar{U}_0 \psi_x - \frac{N^2}{\lambda} (u_x + v_y)) \tilde{\psi} \right] d\mathcal{M}' \\
&= I_0 + I_1,
\end{aligned}$$

where I_0 stands for the integrals on \mathcal{M}' and I_1 for the integrals on $\partial\mathcal{M}'$. For I_0 , we have

$$I_0 = \int_{\mathcal{M}'} \left(\mathcal{A}_1^* \tilde{U} u + \mathcal{A}_2^* \tilde{U} v + N^{-2} \mathcal{A}_3^* \tilde{U} \psi \right) d\mathcal{M}',$$

with $\mathcal{A}^*\tilde{U} = (\mathcal{A}_1^*\tilde{U}, \mathcal{A}_2^*\tilde{U}, \mathcal{A}_3^*\tilde{U})$ as in (4.44). For I_1 , taking into account the boundary conditions (4.48), there remains:

$$(4.53) \quad \begin{aligned} I_1 = & \int_0^{L_2} \bar{U}_0[(u\tilde{u}) + (v\tilde{v}) + N^{-2}(\psi\tilde{\psi})](L_1, y)dy \\ & - \int_0^{L_2} \lambda^{-1}(\psi\tilde{u} + u\tilde{\psi})(L_1, y)dy \\ & - \int_0^{L_1} \lambda^{-1}[(v\tilde{\psi})(L_2, y) - (v\tilde{\psi})(0, y)]dy. \end{aligned}$$

According to Rudin (1991), $D(A^*)$ consists of the \tilde{U} in H such that $U \longrightarrow (AU, \tilde{U})_H$ is continuous on $D(A)$ for the topology (norm) of H . If U is restricted to the class of \mathcal{C}^∞ functions with compact support in \mathcal{M}' (endowed with the norm of H), then $I_1 = 0$ and $U \longrightarrow I_0$ can only be continuous if $\mathcal{A}^*\tilde{U}$ as defined in (4.44) belongs to $L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$. If \tilde{U} belongs to H and $\mathcal{A}^*\tilde{U}$ belongs to $L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$, then we already observed that Theorem 4.1 applies to \mathcal{A}^* as well. Consequently the traces of \tilde{U} are defined as in Theorem 4.1 and the calculations in (4.52) are now valid for any such \tilde{U} (and U in $D(A)$ not necessarily smooth). We now restrict U to the class of \mathcal{C}^∞ function on $\bar{\mathcal{M}}'$ which belong to $D(A)$. Then the expressions above of I_0 and I_1 show that $U \longrightarrow (AU, \tilde{U})_H$ can only be continuous in U for the topology (norm) of H if the following boundary conditions are satisfied:

$$(4.54) \quad \begin{cases} \tilde{u}, \tilde{v} \text{ and } \tilde{\psi} = 0 \text{ at } x = L_1, \\ \text{and } \tilde{\psi} = 0 \text{ at } y = 0 \text{ and } L_2. \end{cases}$$

Conversely if $\tilde{U} \in H$, $\mathcal{A}^*\tilde{U} \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$ and the conditions (4.54) are satisfied, then the calculations (4.52) are valid, $I_1 = 0$, and $U \longrightarrow (AU, \tilde{U})_H$ is continuous on $D(A)$ for the norm of H . Hence $\tilde{U} \in D(A^*)$ and we conclude²¹ that

$$(4.55) \quad D(A^*) = \left\{ \tilde{U} \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3, \mathcal{A}^*\tilde{U} \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3, \text{ and } \tilde{U} \text{ satisfies (4.54)} \right\};$$

and that $A^*\tilde{U} = \mathcal{A}^*\tilde{U}$ for \tilde{U} in $D(A^*)$, \mathcal{A}^* as in (4.44).

Positivity of A and A^*

The proof of the positivity is not done as in the subcritical case, since the regularity result of Theorem 4.4 is not available in this case. Instead, for A , to prove that $(AU, U)_H \geq 0$, for U in $D(A)$, we will

²¹Remember that A, A^* depend on n through $\lambda = \lambda_n$; we write A_n, A_n^* when the dependance on n needs to be emphasized.

construct a sequence of smooth functions $U_n \in D(A)$ such that, as $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\begin{aligned} U_n &\longrightarrow U \text{ in } H \text{ strongly,} \\ AU_n &\rightharpoonup AU \text{ in } H \text{ weakly.} \end{aligned}$$

Then $(AU_n, U_n)_H \longrightarrow (AU, U)_H$ and since $(AU_n, U_n)_H \geq 0$ by (4.51), $(AU, U)_H \geq 0$ follows. The proof for A^* would be similar.

Given $U \in D(A)$, with $F = (f_1, f_2, f_3) = AU \in H$, we observe that the calculations (4.31)-(4.33) are still valid but now, since $\lambda > N/\tilde{U}_0$ equation (4.33) is hyperbolic. In fact we are now going to treat (4.33) as a second order evolution equation in x (wave equation), in which x is the time-like variable and y is the spatial variable. For such a wave equation we need to prescribe ψ and ψ_x at $x = 0$, and ψ at $y = 0$ and L_2 . These values of ψ are given equal to 0, and we are missing ψ_x which we infer from the first and third equations (4.31) when U is smooth, which we assume for the moment. Indeed since $v = 0$ at $x = 0$, $v_y = 0$ and these equations, restricted to $x = 0$, become a system

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}_0 u_x - \lambda^{-1} \psi_x &= f_1, \\ \bar{U}_0 \psi_x - N^2 \lambda^{-1} u_x &= f_3, \end{aligned}$$

which allows us to compute u_x and ψ_x at $x = 0$; hence for ψ_x :

$$(4.56) \quad \psi_x(0, y) = \frac{1}{\bar{U}_0^2 - N^2 \lambda^{-2}} \left(\frac{N^2}{\lambda} f_1(L_1, y) + \bar{U}_0 f_3(L_1, y) \right), 0 < y < L_2.$$

We continue to assume that all functions $(f_1, f_2, f_3, u, v, \psi)$ are sufficiently regular and we integrate (4.33) from 0 to x . Setting

$$(4.57) \quad \Psi(x, y) = \int_0^x \psi(x', y) dy,$$

we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & - \left(\bar{U}_0^2 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2} \right) (\psi_x(x, y) - \psi_x(0, y)) \\ & - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2} \Psi_{yy}(x, y) = \frac{N^2}{\lambda} (f_1(x, y) - f_1(0, y)) \\ & + \frac{N^2}{\lambda} F_{2y}(x, y) + \bar{U}_0 (f_3(x, y) - f_3(0, y)), \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(4.58) \quad F_i(x, y) = \int_0^x f_i(x', y) dx'.$$

Taking (4.56) into account, there remains

$$(4.59) \quad \begin{aligned} (\bar{U}_0^2 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2})\Psi_{xx} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2}\Psi_{yy} = \\ = \frac{N^2}{\lambda}f_1 + \frac{N^2}{\lambda}F_{2y} + \bar{U}_0f_3, \end{aligned}$$

which we aim to consider for $x > 0$, with the "initial" and boundary conditions:

$$(4.60) \quad \begin{cases} \Psi = 0 \text{ and } \Psi_x = \psi = 0 \text{ at } x = 0, \\ \Psi = 0 \text{ at } y = 0 \text{ and } L_2. \end{cases}$$

We obtain *a priori* estimates for Ψ in a standard way by multiplying (4.59) by Ψ_x , integrating in y and integrating by parts. We find

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}(\bar{U}_0^2 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2})\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{L_2} \Psi_x^2(x, y)dy + \frac{N^2}{2\lambda^2}\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{L_2} \Psi_y^2(x, y)dy \\ = - \int_0^{L_2} [(\frac{N^2}{\lambda}f_1 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda}F_{2y} + \bar{U}_0f_3)\Psi_x](x, y)dy. \end{aligned}$$

We then integrate in x from 0 to x to obtain, using (4.60):

$$(4.61) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2}(\bar{U}_0^2 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2}) \int_0^x \int_0^{L_2} \Psi_x^2(x', y)dy + \frac{N^2}{2\lambda^2} \int_0^x \int_0^{L_2} \Psi_y^2(x', y)dy \\ = - \int_0^x \int_0^{L_2} [(\frac{N^2}{\lambda}f_1 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda}F_{2y} + \bar{U}_0f_3)\Psi_x](x', y)dx'dy. \end{aligned}$$

The term involving F_{2y} can be integrated by parts, using (4.60); we find, all functions being sufficiently regular:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{N^2}{\lambda} \int_0^x \int_0^{L_2} (F_{2y}\Psi_x)(x', y)dx'dy \\ = \frac{N^2}{\lambda} \int_0^x \int_0^{L_2} (F_2\Psi_{xy})(x', y)dx'dy \\ = \frac{N^2}{\lambda} \int_0^{L_2} (F_2\Psi_y)(x, y)dy - \frac{N^2}{\lambda} \int_0^x \int_0^{L_2} (F_{2x}\Psi_y)(x', y)dx'dy \\ = \frac{N^2}{\lambda} \int_0^{L_2} \Psi_y(x, y) \int_0^x f_2(x', y)dx'dy - \frac{N^2}{\lambda} \int_0^x \int_0^{L_2} (f_2\Psi_y)(x', y)dx'dy. \end{aligned}$$

We insert this expression in (4.61) and integrate (4.61) in x from 0 to L_1 , which leads to:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.62) \quad & (\bar{U}_0^2 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2}) \int_{\mathcal{M}'} \Psi_x^2(x, y) dx dy + \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2} \int_{\mathcal{M}'} \Psi_y^2(x, y) dx dy \\
 &= \frac{2N^2}{\lambda} \int_{\mathcal{M}'} \Psi_y(x, y) \left(\int_0^x f_2(x', y) dx' \right) dy dx \\
 &- 2 \int_{\mathcal{M}'} \left[\frac{N^2}{\lambda} f_1 \Psi_x + \frac{N^2}{\lambda} \left(\int_0^x f_2(x', y) dx' \right) \Psi_y + \bar{U}_0 f_3 \Psi_x \right] (x, y) dx dy.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since $\bar{U}_0 > N/\lambda$, we easily deduce from (4.62) an estimate

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.63) \quad & \int_{\mathcal{M}'} (\Psi_x^2 + \Psi_y^2)(x, y) dx dy \\
 & \leq \kappa_1 (|f_1|_{L^2(\mathcal{M}')}^2 + |f_2|_{L^2(\mathcal{M}')}^2 + |f_3|_{L^2(\mathcal{M}')}^2),
 \end{aligned}$$

where κ_1 depends only on the data, namely, L_1, L_2, \bar{U}_0, N and λ . Alternatively (4.63) can be written as

$$(4.64) \quad \int_{\mathcal{M}'} (\psi^2 + \Psi_y^2)(x, y) dx dy \leq \kappa_1 |F|_{L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3}^2.$$

The calculations above have been made under the assumption that $U \in D(A)$ (and $AU = F$) are sufficiently regular. The lemma below extends (4.64) to all U in $D(A)$.

Lemma 4.1. *In the supercritical case (i.e. assuming (4.47)), (4.64) is valid for every $U = (u, v, \psi)$ in $D(A)$. There also exists a constant κ_2 depending only on the data such that*

$$(4.65) \quad |U|_H \leq \kappa_2 |AU|_H, \quad \forall U \in D(A).$$

Proof. Given U in $D(A)$, then $AU = F = (f_1, f_2, f_3)$ belongs to $H = L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$ and it can be approximated in $L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$ by a sequence of smooth functions $F_m = (f_{1m}, f_{2m}, f_{3m})$ which are \mathcal{C}^∞ with compact support in \mathcal{M}' . With these F_m , we solve equation (4.59) with boundary and initial conditions (4.60) so that we obtain the Ψ_m which satisfy (4.64).

As $n \rightarrow \infty$, the F_m converge to F in $L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3$ and the Ψ_m converge to $\bar{\Psi}$ weakly in $H^1(\mathcal{M}')$, where $\bar{\Psi}$ is the (unique) solution of (4.59), (4.60) in $H^1(\mathcal{M}')$. We then define $\bar{\psi} = \partial \bar{\Psi} / \partial x$ which satisfies equation (4.33) in the distributional sense and (4.64) is satisfied by $\bar{\psi}, \bar{\Psi}$ and F . By inspection of (4.59), we notice that $\bar{\Psi}_{yy}$ and F_{2y} belong to $L_x^2(0, L_1; H_y^{-1}(0, L_2))$ so that

$$\bar{\psi}_x = \bar{\Psi}_{xx} \in L_x^2(0, L_1; H_y^{-1}(0, L_2)),$$

and $\bar{\psi} \in \mathcal{C}_x([0, L_1]; H_y^{-1}(0, L_2))$. Hence $\bar{\psi}(0, \cdot)$ is defined and it vanishes according to (4.60).

Now, integrating in x the first and second equations (4.31) and imposing $\bar{u} = \bar{v} = 0$ at $x = 0$, we define \bar{u} and \bar{v} by setting

$$(4.66) \quad \begin{aligned} \bar{U}_0 \bar{u} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \bar{\psi} &= \int_0^x f_1 dx', \\ \bar{U}_0 \bar{v} - \frac{1}{\lambda} \bar{\psi}_y dx' &= \int_0^x f_2 dx'. \end{aligned}$$

We want to show that the third equation (4.31) is satisfied as well: differentiating the first equation (4.66) in x and the second equation (4.66) in y we find:

$$\bar{U}_0 \bar{u}_x - \frac{1}{\lambda} \bar{\psi}_x = f_1, \quad \bar{U}_0 \bar{v}_y - \frac{1}{\lambda} \bar{\Psi}_{yy} = F_{2y},$$

and then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{U}_0 \bar{\psi}_x - \frac{N^2}{\lambda} (\bar{u}_x + \bar{v}_y) &= \\ &= \bar{U}_0 \bar{\psi}_x - \frac{N^2}{\lambda \bar{U}_0} \left(\frac{1}{\lambda} \bar{\psi}_x + f_1 + \frac{1}{\lambda} \bar{\Psi}_{yy} + F_{2y} \right) \\ &= \left(\bar{U}_0 - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2 \bar{U}_0} \right) \bar{\psi}_x - \frac{N^2}{\lambda^2 \bar{U}_0} \bar{\Psi}_{yy} - \frac{N^2}{\lambda \bar{U}_0} (f_1 + F_{2y}) \\ &= (\text{by (4.59)}) \\ &= f_3, \end{aligned}$$

so that all three equations (4.31) are satisfied by \bar{U} . Furthermore \bar{U} satisfies the boundary conditions (4.60) and we conclude that $\bar{U} \in D(A)$ and $A\bar{U} = F$. Since $AU = F$ as well, we will conclude that $\bar{U} = U$ by showing that A is one-to-one.

To show that A is one-to-one, consider $\tilde{U} \in D(A)$ such that $A\tilde{U} = 0$. Then $\tilde{\Psi}$ defined by (4.57) satisfies (4.59) and (4.60). At this point we do not know that $\tilde{\Psi} \in H^1(\mathcal{M}')$, but, at least, we infer from (4.57) that $\tilde{\Psi} \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')$ since $\tilde{\psi} \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')$. We then infer from Lions and Magenes (1972) that (4.59) - (4.60) has a unique solution in $L^2(\mathcal{M}')$, so that $\tilde{\Psi} = 0$. From this we conclude that $\tilde{\psi} = 0$ and \tilde{u} and \tilde{v} also vanish since they satisfy equations (4.66), because of the boundary conditions at $x = 0$. Hence $\tilde{U} = 0$ and A is one-to-one.

Returning to U , we conclude at this point that ψ and Ψ satisfy (4.64) which was the first statement in this lemma.

There remains to prove (4.65); $|\psi|_{L^2(\mathcal{M}')} \leq \kappa|AU|_H$ follows from (4.64), and the similar results for u and v follow from (4.66) (and (4.64)).

The proof of the Lemma is complete. \square

We can now prove (4.50).²²

Theorem 4.7. *In the supercritical case (i.e. assuming (4.47)), for every $U \in D(A_n)$, A_n defined in (4.49), we have $(A_n U, U)_{L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3} \geq 0$. Similarly, we have $(A_n^* U, U)_{L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3} \geq 0$, for every U in $D(A_n^*)$, A_n^* and $D(A_n^*)$ defined in (4.55).*

Proof. We prove the result for A , the proof would be similar for A^* .

Considering $U \in D(A)$, we approximate $AU = F$ by a sequence of smooth functions F_m as in Lemma 4.1. To each function F_m , we associate $U_m \in D(A)$ such that $AU_m = F_m$: each U_m is constructed exactly as we constructed \bar{U} in Lemma 4.1, and U_m is smooth. We easily check that, as $m \rightarrow \infty$, U_m weakly converges in H to U , whereas $AU_m = F_m$ strongly converges in H to $AU = F$. Hence

$$(AU_m, U_m)_H \longrightarrow (AU, U)_H,$$

and since $(AU_m, U_m)_H \geq 0$ by (4.51), U_m being sufficiently regular, we conclude that $(AU, U)_H \geq 0$. \square

Remark 4.8. As indicated in Remark 4.6, and based on the previous results, we can show for each $n > n_c$ that $-A = -A_n$ is the infinitesimal generator of a contraction semi-group. Then by application of the Hille-Yoshida theorem we can solve the initial and boundary value problem associated with equations (4.7), for each such n . We refrain from developing this and we will study all subcritical and supercritical modes at once (together) in the next section.

4.4. The initial and boundary value problem for the full system. In this section we aim to combine the results of the previous sections and to investigate the well-posedness for equations (4.3) associated with the suitable initial and boundary conditions. We successively consider the case of homogeneous and nonhomogeneous boundary conditions.

²²We recall that A and A^* depend on n as $\lambda = \lambda_n$.

4.4.1. *The homogeneous boundary condition case.* As explained in (4.9) the function U and its respective components are decomposed in the form $U = U^0 + U^I + U^{II}$. Accordingly the basic function space H will be $L^2(\mathcal{M})^3$ or

$$H = H^0 \times \dot{L}^2(\mathcal{M})^3,$$

where H^0 is the same as H_0 in (4.23), and $\dot{L}^2(\mathcal{M})$ consists of the orthogonal, in $L^2(\mathcal{M})$, of the space of functions independent of z . Like in Section 4.1.5 the elements of H^0 will be the vectors $\mathbf{u}^0 = (u^0, v^0)$. The elements of $\dot{L}^2(\mathcal{M})^3$ will be the triplets $U = (u, v, \psi)$; each of these functions possesses an expansion of the form (1.19) from which we can accordingly identify the functions with the product of their components, and the space $L^2(\mathcal{M})$ with the product of an infinite sequence of spaces $L^2(\mathcal{M}')$. The space H is a subspace of $L^2(\mathcal{M})^3$, just remembering that $\psi_0 = 0$, and its natural scalar product and norms are essentially those of $L^2(\mathcal{M})^3$, more precisely,

$$\begin{aligned} (U, \tilde{U})_H &= \left((u, v, \psi), (\tilde{u}, \tilde{v}, \tilde{\psi}) \right)_{L^2(\mathcal{M})^3} \\ &= (u, \tilde{u})_{L^2(\mathcal{M})} + (v, \tilde{v})_{L^2(\mathcal{M})} + \frac{1}{N^2} (\psi, \tilde{\psi})_{L^2(\mathcal{M})}, \\ |U|_H &= [(U, U)_H]^{1/2}. \end{aligned}$$

Each U can be seen as the sum of its three components

$$(4.67) \quad U = U^0 + U^I + U^{II},$$

or it can be identified with the infinite sequence of its components $\{U_n\}_{n \geq 0}$, in which case²³

$$|U|_H^2 = |\mathbf{u}^0|_{L^2(\mathcal{M}')^2}^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |U_n|_{L^2(\mathcal{M})^2}^2.$$

The semigroup

We now introduce the operator A and its domain $D(A)$ in H . We have $D(A) = D(A^0) \times D(A^I) \times D(A^{II})$, where the space $D(A^0)$ is the same as in (4.26),

$$(4.68) \quad D(A^0) = \{ \mathbf{u}^0 \in H^0, \mathbf{u}_x^0 \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^2 \}.$$

Then (compare to (4.30)):

²³Remember that $\psi^0 = 0$ so that $U^0 = \mathbf{u}^0 = (u^0, v^0)$.

(4.69)

$$D(A^I) = \{U^I = (U_1, \dots, U_{n_c}), \quad U_n \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3, \mathcal{A}_n U_n \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3, \\ n = 1, \dots, n_c, \quad U^I \text{ satisfies (4.70)}\},$$

(4.70)

$$\begin{cases} \psi^I &= 0 \text{ at } x = L_1, \text{ and } y = 0, L_2, \\ v^I &= 0 \text{ and } u^I + \phi^I / \bar{U}_0 = 0 \text{ at } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

Here we introduced for convenience the function $\phi = \psi^0 + \phi^I + \phi^{II} = \{\phi_n\}_{n \geq 0}$, with, according to (4.5),

$$(4.71) \quad \phi_n = -\frac{1}{\lambda_n} \psi_n, \quad n \geq 1.$$

Finally (compare to (4.49)):

(4.72)

$$D(A^{II}) = \{U^{II} = \{U_n\}_{n > n_c}, U_n \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3, \mathcal{A}_n U_n \\ \in L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3, n = 1, \dots, n_c, \quad U^{II} \text{ satisfies (4.73)}\},$$

(4.73)

$$\begin{cases} u^{II} = v^{II} = \psi^{II} = 0 & \text{at } x = 0, \\ \psi^{II} = 0 & \text{at } y = 0 \text{ and } L_2. \end{cases}$$

For $U = (\mathbf{u}_0, U^I, U^{II})$ in $D(A)$, we set $AU = (A^0 \mathbf{u}^0, A^I U^I, A^{II} U^{II})$ where

$$A^0 \mathbf{u}^0 = P_{H^0} \left(\bar{U}_0 \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^0}{\partial x} + f e_z \wedge \mathbf{u}^0 \right)$$

as in (4.25) and we define $A^I U^I$ and $A^{II} U^{II}$ componentwise by setting

$$A_n U_n = \mathcal{A}_n U_n, \quad \text{for } 1 \leq n,$$

\mathcal{A}_n as in (4.21) with $\lambda = \lambda_n$.

We now need to define the adjoint A^* of A and prove that A and A^* are positive which will follow promptly from the results in the previous sections.

For the adjoint, it is easy to see that

(4.74)

$$D(A^*) = D(A^{0*}) \times D(A^{I*}) \times D(A^{II**}),$$

with $D(A^{0*}) = D(A^0)$ as shown in Section 4.1.5, $D(A^{I*})$ defined in (4.46) and $D(A^{II*})$ defined in (4.55). Indeed, according to Rudin

(1991), $\tilde{U} \in D(A^*)$ if and only if,

$$U \rightarrow (AU, \tilde{U})_H = (A^0 \mathbf{u}^0, \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^0) + (A^I U^I, \tilde{U}^I) + (A^{II} U^{II}, \tilde{U}^{II}),$$

is continuous on $D(A)$ for the topology (norm) of H . Considering successively $U = (\mathbf{u}^0, 0, 0)$, $U = (0, U^I, 0)$, and $U = (0, 0, U^{II})$, we obtain that $D(A)$ is included in the space in the right-hand side of (4.74). Conversely any \tilde{U} in the right-hand side of (4.74) belongs to $D(A)$ and hence (4.74) is proven.

We can prove the following

Theorem 4.9. *The operator $-A$ is infinitesimal generator of a semi-group of contractions in H .*

Proof. According to Yosida (1980) and Hille and Phillips (1974), it suffices to show that

- i) A and A^* are closed operators, and their domains $D(A)$ and $D(A^*)$ are dense in H .
- ii) A and A^* are positive:

$$(4.75) \quad \begin{aligned} (AU, U)_H &\geq 0, & \forall U \in D(A), \\ (A^*U, U)_H &\geq 0, & \forall U \in D(A^*). \end{aligned}$$

For i) we observe, as is well-known, that $D(A^*)$ (resp. $D(A)$) dense in H implies that A (resp. A^*) is closed. We proceed componentwise for, say, $D(A) : D(A^0)$ defined in (4.68) is dense in H^0 , since the \mathcal{C}^∞ functions $\mathbf{u}^0 = (u^0, v^0)$ with compact support in \mathcal{M}' and such that $\operatorname{div} \mathbf{u}^0 = u_x^0 + v_y^0 = 0$ are dense in H^0 ; see *e.g.* Temam (2001); and for $D(A^I)$ and $D(A^{II})$ we simply observe that the \mathcal{C}^∞ functions with compact support in \mathcal{M}' are dense in $L^2(\mathcal{M}')$.

Finally for (4.75) we proceed componentwise and use the results of the previous sections, *e.g.* for A :

$$(4.76) \quad (AU, U)_H = (A^0 \mathbf{u}^0, \mathbf{u}^0)_{H^0} + (A^I U^I, U^I)_{H^I} + (A^{II} U^{II}, U^{II})_{H^{II}}.$$

The first term in the right-hand side of (4.76) has been shown to be positive ($= 0$ in fact, see (4.28)). The second term is equal to

$$\sum_{n=1}^{nc} (A_n U_n, U_n)_{L^2(\mathcal{M}')^3},$$

and each of these terms is positive as shown in (4.39). Finally the third term

$$(A^{II} U^{II}, U^{II})_{H^{II}} = \sum_{n > nc} (A_n U_n, U_n)_{L^2(\Gamma_i)^3},$$

and each term of the series is positive according to (4.50). \square

The initial and boundary value problems

We now consider the whole system of three-dimensional linearized Primitive Equations, namely (4.3) and introduce the initial and boundary conditions. We start with the homogeneous boundary conditions and treat subsequently the case of nonhomogeneous boundary conditions.

As implied by the previous sections the boundary conditions will be different for the subcritical and supercritical components of $U = (u, v, \psi) = (U^0, U^I, U^{II})$. Hence for $U^0 = \mathbf{u}^0(\psi^0 = 0)$, we set (see (4.26)):

$$(4.77) \quad \mathbf{u}^0 \cdot \mathbf{n} = 0 \text{ on } \partial\mathcal{M}'.$$

For U^I , according to (4.29), the boundary conditions read

$$(4.78) \quad \begin{cases} \psi^I = 0 \text{ at } x = L_1, \text{ and } y = 0, L_2, \\ v^I = 0 \text{ and } u_n = \psi_n / \lambda_n \bar{U}_0 \text{ at } x = 0, n = 1, \dots, n_c. \end{cases}$$

For U^{II} the boundary conditions are inferred from (4.49) and read

$$(4.79) \quad \begin{cases} u^{II} = v^{II} = \psi^{II} = 0 \text{ at } x = 0, \\ \text{and } \psi^{II} = 0 \text{ at } y = 0 \text{ and } L_2. \end{cases}$$

All these boundary conditions are taken into account in the domain $D(A)$ of A . Finally if we add the initial conditions

$$(4.80) \quad U(0) = (u(0), v(0), \psi(0)) = U_0 = (u_0, v_0, \psi_0),$$

then the initial and boundary value problem consisting of equations (4.3), and (4.77) - (4.80) is equivalent to the abstract initial value problem

$$(4.81) \quad \frac{dU}{dt} + AU = F,$$

$$(4.82) \quad U(0) = U_0.$$

Note that $F = (F_u, F_v, F_w)$ which does not appear in (4.3) is added here for mathematical generality and to study below the case of non-homogeneous boundary conditions. By Theorem 4.9 this problem is now solved by the Hille-Yoshida theorem and we have

Theorem 4.10. *Let H, A and $D(A)$ be defined as in (4.67) - (4.73). Then the initial value problem (4.81) - (4.82) is well-posed. That is, for every $U_0 \in D(A)$, and $F \in L^1(0, T, H)$, with $F' = dF/dt$ in $L^1(0, T; H)$, (4.81) - (4.82) has a unique solution U such that*

$$(4.83) \quad U \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; H) \cap L^\infty(0, T; D(A)), \quad \frac{dU}{dt} \in L^\infty(0, T; H).$$

4.4.2. *The nonhomogeneous boundary conditions.* We now turn to the case of nonhomogeneous boundary conditions for (4.77) - (4.79), that is we want to solve (4.3) with (4.77) - (4.79) in which the boundary conditions are now nonhomogeneous, and with initial condition (4.80). We assume that all boundary data are inferred from a function $U^g = (\mathbf{u}^{g0}, U^{gI}, U^{gII})$ which is defined in $\mathcal{M} \times [0, T]$. We also assume that U^g is given by its normal modes expansion:

$$(4.84) \quad U^g(x, y, z, t) = \left(\sum_{n \geq 0} u_n^g(x, y, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z), \sum_{n \geq 0} v_n^g(x, y, t) \mathcal{U}_n(z), \sum_{n \geq 1} \psi_n^g(x, y, t) \mathcal{W}_n(z) \right).$$

We now set

$$U = U^\# + U^g,$$

and observe that $U^\# \in D(A)$ if $U^\#$ is smooth enough (homogeneous boundary conditions). Then $U^\#$ will be sought as the solution of the linear evolution equation

$$(4.85) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{dU^\#}{dt} + AU^\# &= F^\#, \\ U^\#(0) &= U_0^\#, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(4.86) \quad U_0^\# = U_0 - U^g|_{t=0}$$

and

$$(4.87) \quad F^\# = F - \frac{\partial U^g}{\partial t} - \mathcal{A}U^g.$$

Here $\mathcal{A}U^g$ is defined by its normal mode expansion, where each $(\mathcal{A}U^g)_n$ is equal to $\mathcal{A}_n U_n^g, \mathcal{A}_n$ as in (4.21).

Theorem 4.10 will be applicable to (4.85) and we will obtain the desired existence and uniqueness result for U , provided we assume that $U_0^\#$ and $F^\#$ satisfy the hypotheses of Theorem 4.10. It is very easy to

give sufficient (non necessarily optimal) conditions on U^g which guarantee that $U_0^\# \in D(A)$ and $F^\#$ and $dF^\#/dt$ are in $L^1(0, T; \mathbf{L}^2(\mathcal{M})^3)$. We assume *e.g.* the following

$$\begin{aligned}
 & U_0, \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial U_0}{\partial y} \in L^2(\mathcal{M})^3, \text{ and } \operatorname{div} \mathbf{u}_0^0 = 0, \\
 (4.88) \quad & F, \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \in L^1(0, T; L^2(\mathcal{M})^3), \\
 & U^g, \frac{\partial U^g}{\partial t}, \frac{\partial U^g}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial U^g}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 U^g}{\partial t^2}, \frac{\partial^2 U^g}{\partial x \partial t}, \frac{\partial^2 U^g}{\partial y \partial t} \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; L^2(\mathcal{M})^3).
 \end{aligned}$$

In addition we require that U_0 and U^g satisfy certain compatibility conditions, for $t = 0$, and $(x, y) \in \partial\mathcal{M}'$, conditions which guarantee that $U_0^\# \in D(A)$. Setting $U_0 = (\tilde{u}_0, \tilde{v}_0, \tilde{\psi}_0) = (\tilde{U}_0^0, \tilde{U}_0^I, \tilde{U}_0^{II})$,²⁴ we require

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^0 \cdot \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{u}^{0g} \cdot \mathbf{n}, \quad \text{on } \partial\mathcal{M}', \text{ at } t = 0 \\
 & \tilde{\psi}_0^I = \tilde{\psi}^{gI} \text{ at } t = 0 \text{ and } x = L_1, \text{ or } y = 0 \text{ or } L_2, \\
 (4.89) \quad & \tilde{v}_0^I = \tilde{v}^{gI} \text{ and } \tilde{u}_{on} = \tilde{\psi}_{on}/\lambda_n \bar{U}_0 = \tilde{u}_n^g - \tilde{\psi}_n^g/\lambda_n \bar{U}_0 \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \text{at } x = 0 \text{ and } t = 0, n = 1, \dots, n_c, \\
 & \tilde{u}_0^{II} - \tilde{u}^{gII} = \tilde{v}_0^{II} - \tilde{v}^{gII} = \tilde{\psi}_0^{II} - \tilde{\psi}^{gII}, \text{ at } x = 0 \text{ and } t = 0, \\
 & \tilde{\psi}_0^{II} - \tilde{\psi}^{gII} = 0, \text{ at } t = 0 \text{ and } y = 0 \text{ or } L_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

With the regularity hypotheses (4.88) and the compatibility hypotheses (4.89), we obtain U satisfying

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.90) \quad & U \in \mathcal{C}([0, T]; L^2(\mathcal{M})^3), \\
 & \mathcal{A}U \in L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\mathcal{M})^3), \\
 & \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} \in L^\infty(0, T; L^2(\mathcal{M})^3),
 \end{aligned}$$

²⁴The tildes here on u_0, v_0, ψ_0 , etc. are intended to distinguish these initial data from the zero modes of $U(t)$.

and the boundary conditions for $0 < t < T$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4.91) \quad & \mathbf{u}^0 \cdot \mathbf{n} = \mathbf{u}^g \cdot \mathbf{n} \text{ on } \partial\mathcal{M}', -L_3 < z < 0, \\
 & \psi^I = \psi^{gI} \text{ at } x = L_1 \text{ and } y = 0, L_2, \\
 & v^I = v^{gI} \text{ at } x = 0, \\
 & u_n^I - \psi_n^I / \lambda_n \bar{U}_0 = u_n^{gI} - \psi_n^{gI} / \lambda_n \bar{U}_0, \text{ at } x = 0, \quad n = 1, \dots, n_c, \\
 & u^{II} = u^{gII}, v^{II} = v^{gII}, \psi^{II} = \psi^{gII} \text{ at } x = 0, \\
 & \psi^{II} = \psi^{gII} \text{ at } y = 0 \text{ and } L_2.
 \end{aligned}$$

In summary, we have proven the following theorem:

Theorem 4.11. *We assume that U_0, F and U^g are given satisfying the hypotheses (4.88) and (4.89). Then there exists a unique U solution of the Primitive Equations (4.3), satisfying the regularity properties (4.90), the boundary condition (4.91) and the initial condition (4.82).*

5. CONCLUSION

In this article we have analyzed the inviscid linearized primitive equations considering successively the dimensions two, two and half and three. In accordance with the previously known result that these equations cannot be well-posed for any set of local boundary conditions, we have proposed nonlocal boundary conditions and established their suitability.

In space dimension two, numerical simulations have been performed for both the linearized and nonlinear nonviscous primitive equations. The suitability of the boundary conditions that we have proposed is numerically confirmed in the linear case. In the nonlinear case the same boundary conditions have been used and have shown to be also numerically suitable. Furthermore the nonoccurrence of numerical blow-up is an indication that these boundary conditions are appropriate in the nonlinear case as well.

Future work in this domain will consist on the theoretical side in considering more complicated background flows in the linear case, and the full nonlinear equations. On the computational side the three-dimensional case and more involved equations (richer physics) should be investigated.

Acknowledgments. This work was partially supported by the National Science Foundation under the grant NSF-DMS-0604235, and by the Research Fund of Indiana University.

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